FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIDELA DISCUSSES JAPAN VISIT: FORESEES TRIP TO PRC

PY131851 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1242 GMT 13 Oct 79 PY

[By special NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS correspondent]

[Excerpt] Papeete, Tahiti 13 Oct (NA)--Argentine President Jorge Videla announced here that he will probably visit the PRC "next year" on an invitation from that country, as part of a strategy aimed at "opening new markets" since some traditional markets "are being closed to us."

Videla made the announcement during a press conference in which he stated that the official visit to Japan he has just ended "has been positive," particularly because it permitted Argentina and that world power to set down in a joint document "the political decision" to form a partnership "under equal conditions" expressing the complementary nature of the two nations through specific facts.

The president admitted that "we could have hoped for something more" in the way of specific results of his trip, but he pointed out that all topics had not been exhausted during the visit which "opens prospects of continuing to increase relations" with such a power as Japan.

Videla's talk with the newsmen who accompanied him during his visit to Japan took place in the Tahara Hotel in this city, where a technical stopover was made on his way back to Argentina, where he will arrive on Monday at 1000.

AMBASSADOR FROM NIGERIA RECALLED

PY121837 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 79 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] Sources close to the Argentine Foreign Ministry report that the ambassador accredited to the Government of Nigeria, Ivan Villamil has been recalled as a result of the actions perpetrated by diplomats of that country accredited to Trinidad and Tobago, who are still occupying the building of the Argentine Embassy in Port-of-Spain, during the takeover of which they held against his will Argentine Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago Guillermo A. Cash, who is now in Buenos Aires, as we have previously reported.

It was also disclosed that the Argentine Government sent a note of protest to Foreign Minister Donaldson in response to the note which the Government of Trinidad and Tobago conveyed to the Argentine Ministry.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT ON USSR DENIGRATED

PY121939 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1735 GMT 11 Oct 79 PY

[From the "Hoy y Hoy" column: "Timid Charges"]

[Text] The international organization which protects the activities of certain subversive groups throughout the world has just made a timid attack against the Soviet Union.

It is a curious event, because it is out of harmony with the usual conduct of the organization; the charges are kept, however, within relatively mild terms and are more like a piece of advice over alleged breaches of human rights than a strong protest of proven crimes which the Soviet Union is constantly committing in this field.

The most timid part of the recent statements we refer to is the suggestion to abolish political imprisonment, for example, for the reason that the Olympic Games are held in Moscow next year.

This would be something like a temporary holiday amnesty. It might have been more effective to ask for the abolition of the psychiatric wards where intellectuals who are disagreeable to the regime are confined, or to take more practical and severe steps than these conventional charges which lack any other depth than that of their timidity.

FIRST CUTA UNION BRANCH CREATED IN BUENOS AIRES

PY121821 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1157 GMT 12 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Oct (NA)--The Unions of Moron, west of greater Buenos Aires, have created the first branch of the United Leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA) "to replace the regional branch of the General Labor Confederation (CGT)," according to the communique they have released.

According to this communique the branch, created 1 month after CUTA came into being, is made up by all labor unions and union branches headquarters in this district of Buenos Aires Province.

The communique emphasized that CUTA is an "important step" toward the unity of the labor movement and concludes by urging "all workers" to create similar branches.

BRIEFS

URUGUAYAN NAVY CHIEF--Rear Adm Rodolfo Envidio, Uruguayan Navy joint staff chief, arrived this morning in Buenos Aires. He will visit navy installations. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1006 GMT 12 Oct 79 PY]

MINISTER BACK FROM COLOMBIA--Labor Minister Brig Gen Llamil Reston returned yesterday from Medellin, Colombia, where he had attended an ILO meeting. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 5 Oct 79 PY]

GENDARMERIE DIRECTOR RETURNS--The national director of the gendarmerie, Maj Gen Antonio Domingo Bussi, has returned to the country from Taiwan where he visited various military organizations and garrisons. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Oct 79 PY]

OIL EXPLORATION--Government Oil Deposits (YPF) has signed risk contracts for oil exploration and exploitation in the Picun Leufu area in Neuquen Province with private companies. These are: APCO Neuquen Son Incorporated; Petroleum Services Company (COSPESA); TECHNICAGUA, Incorporated; INALRUCO Petroleum Company; DESACI Electromechanical Diesel Company; and Argentine Mechanical and Electrical Construction Incorporated. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 28 Sep 79 p 12 PY]

REPORTER ACQUITTED--Santa Fe Federal Judge Miguel Angel Quirelli has acquitted the director of the newspaper LA OPINION of Rafaela of charges that he violated the national security law. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 3 Oct 79 p 32 PY]

CABINET RESHUFFLED; DEFENSE MINISTER REPLACED

PY121816 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 12 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 12 Oct (AFP)--Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze today reorganized his cabinet with the replacement of three of his ministers and the swearing in of a new minister.

Those replaced are National Defense Minister Ismael Saavedra Sandoval, Mining and Metallurgy Minister Hugo Zapata and General Press and Information Secretary Enrique Rocha Monrroy. Sworn in to replace them were Gen Julio Herrera Dorado, Deputy Oscar Bonifaz Gutierrez and journalist Ana Maria Romero de Campero respectively.

The new minister is Rene Canelas Lopez, who will be in charge of organizing the new Social Welfare and Family Ministry. When swearing in his new coworkers, the president clearly stated that the reorganization of his cabinet had "nothing to do" with the thwarted coup attempt staged in Trinidad yesterday by personnel of the 6th Army Division.

He also announced his willingness to include in his cabinet representatives of the majority political fronts of the country, Victor Paz Estenssoro's National Revolutionary Movement alliance and Hernan Siles Zuazo's Democratic and Popular Unity, if they reach an agreement to give him their political and parliamentarian support.

Changes in Armed Forces

PY131746 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] The president of the republic today called upon the legislature to coordinate actions to promote the country's stability and national development, which demands the participation of all Bolivians. He made this exhortation at the ceremony in which he administered the oath of office to the new ministers of his cabinet, following today's cabinet reshuffle. Guevara, who usually comments on and answers any criticism against both his government and his policies in his speeches, began by stating that the replacement of the defense minister was in no way related to the Trinidad military uprising.

[Begin Guevara Arze recording] In the first place, I want to make it quite clear that the replacement of Maj Gen Ismael Saavedra, who was the defense minister until yesterday, and his appointment to high diplomatic functions is in no way related to the events which took place yesterday in Beni Department. The appointment of Maj Gen Julio Herrera Dorado as defense minister had been agreed upon with the Armed Forces Joint Command several days ago in view of other problems that prompted certain changes which, I repeat, had been agreed upon with the armed forces. [end recording]

These agreements between the armed forces and the executive branch have caused the following changes: Former Minister Ismael Saavedra will be appointed as military attache; Gen (Jorge Fernandez Alcorta) will replace Maj Gen Julio Herrera Dorado as army chief of staff; Gen Juan Luis Gonzales Avendano, chief of the military household, will replace General (Fernandez Alcorta) as commander of the 7th Division stationed in Cochabamba; and Gen (Antonio Ovando) will be the new chief of the military household.

President Guevara reiterated the remarks he made in his August inaugural address. [Begin Guevara Arze recording] It is reasonable to expect the executive branch to count on majority political support in Congress so that it may reflect the country's political reality. Bearing this idea in mind--which I have so stated--I initiated my interim constitutional administration. Unfortunately, it was not possible to obtain that support at that time. If it were possible at this time, I wish to state that I continue to maintain the same attitude. I would have no objection to this support but on the contrary, I think it would be useful to the country, to the armed forces, to the country's institutionalization to organize a government having broad congressional and popular support. If this were possible, I would be entirely receptive to making a practical, political decision of this nature. [end recording]

GENERAL STRIKE PARTIALLY EFFECTIVE, SITUATION CALM

PY121653 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1557 GMT 12 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 12 Oct (LATIN)--Bolivia practically came to a standstill today in repudiation of an uprising by a military group which yesterday tried to interrupt the democratization process in the country and compel interim President Walter Guevara Arze to resign. The strike was ordered by the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] in support of the government, and it was carried out partially throughout the country, according to police reports.

The constitutional authorities of the nation are in full control of the situation, and the group of rebels have desisted from any further action, a high-level Interior Ministry spokesman told LATIN today. The official source added that President Guevara Arze resumed the management of government affairs after the incident, which will be examined by the military command.

The country was completely calm today, according to various official reports received in this capital, while the general strike of the workers in repudiation of the fascist threat continued without any incidents.

The main political forces of the country held separate meetings today to assess yesterday's events and study the possibility of giving stronger political support to the provisional government by accepting joint participation, which they had considered unsuitable initially. Consultations on this matter have been made between the fronts Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) of the left and the Centrist National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], which won majorities at the July elections.

Meanwhile, the rightist Democratic Nationalist Alliance [ADN], led by former President Hugo Banzer, today continued to remain aloof from all parliamentarian activity, the same as yesterday. General Banzer Suarez, who has been charged by various sectors with responsibility for the antidemocratic movement which broke out yesterday, has categorically rejected those accusations and called extremist demagogery the foremost obstacle to the consolidation of the democratic process.

NATION WILL NOT JOIN OPEC CARTEL

AU121120 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Phillipe E. Gudenus dispatch: "Mexico's Foreign Minister on Tour of Europe--Mexico Will Not Join OPEC"]

[Summary] For the time being Mexico does not intend to join OPEC. Nothing should ever be precluded for the future, but this is the present Mexican policy. This was stated by Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda on 10 October to journalists in Vienna.

Castaneda also said Mexico estimates its oil reserves very cautiously. "Perhaps we have far more crude oil than we have reported." Castaneda went on to say that Mexico is categorically against a North American economic community of the oil-rich countries Mexico and Canada with the United States. "Our economic systems are too different for this," he said.

Mexican Foreign Minister Castaneda said it was a great pleasure for him to have talked with Austrian Chancellor Kreisky. He said they had talked, among other things, about the future of social democracy.

PREMEX ANNOUNCES IXTOC OIL WELL PLUGGED

PA121841 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 12 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, Oct 12 (AFP)--The underwater oil well Ixtoc-1 which has been spilling oil into the Gulf of Mexico since June 3, was virtually plugged today, the Mexican National Oil Company PEMEX announced.

The oil was now only leaking out in very small quantities and very sporadically, PEMEX said. It forecast that the leak would be completely and finally plugged within the next few days and a device designed to collect the escaping oil would be placed over the well next Sunday.

PEMEX added that Ixtoc-1 continued to emit natural gas but this was being burned off on the surface.

GUATEMALAN POLITICAL LEADER TO STAY AS 'GUEST'

PA150220 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Oct (AFP)--The Mexican Government has accepted as a guest a leader of the Guatemalan United Revolutionary Front (FUR), Genia Armendez [name as received], it was announced today. After participating in a conference of the progressive parties of Latin America which was held in Oaxaca, Armendez requested political asylum.

Armendez said that he decided to stay in Mexico because he had been held captive by Guatemalan security forces for approximately 5 hours on 5 October.

The Guatemalan politician said that he wants to return to his country to continue the struggle for a return to democracy, and for this reason has accepted something similar to asylum from Mexico.

ROYO ADDRESSES NATION ON ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

PA112153 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1558 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[State of the nation address by Panamanian President Aristides Royo at the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives in Panama City, on the 11th anniversary of the revolution--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, Dr Blas Celis; Mr Juan Barba, former president of the National Assembly of Representatives; vice presidents, vice president of the republic, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, minister of state, directors of institutions, members of the diplomatic corps, honorable representatives, Monsignor McGrath and Msgr Ambrosio Lewis, attorney general, members of the General State Council, honorable representatives, guests:

It is with complete satisfaction and in fulfillment of the lofty responsibilities which you deposited in my hands and with the justified pride of a citizen of a fatherland that is at last united from border to border, that I bring to this honorable Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives the summary of the work carried out in 1979, the first year of my constitutional mandate.

The most important event of our first year of government was the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties on the Panama Canal. On 1 October we Panamanians entered the Canal Zone with pride and dignity. Thanks to the Panama Canal Authority's coordination, all our institutions were well prepared. We showed the world that we are capable of exercising our jurisdictional functions and the myth that we Panamanians could not administer the ports, the railroad and all the enterprises that operate in what formerly constituted the Canal Zone was dispelled.

On 1 October, the Panamanian people were present in Albrook Airfield. Accompanied by distinguished foreign delegations and Latin American rulers, all Panamanians attended a deeply emotional and great patriotic event: our flag was raised at the top of Ancon Hill. Since that day Panama has felt more united, freer and more jubilant. [applause]

Ours is a democratic government and this deserves further explanation. Ours is a democratic government in the first place because it has a popular democratic, representative system. Today the Kuna, Choco, Pocota, (Terile) and Guaymi Indians sit at this assembly with the man from Algorrobo, with the man from Achiote, with the man from Chiriqui Arriba [applause] and with each of the 505 communities and this is the exercise of democracy.

Ours is a democratic government because the leader who initiated our process, General Torrijos, began a democratic opening which was set forth in a law on political parties and led to participation by political parties. There are several political parties which claim they do not register or participate because the system must be changed first. If they want to change the system, they will have to resort to the democratic path, to the elections, and if they win, let them then try to change the system. [applause]

There are many parties in many countries which want to change a system, but they participate in the political tasks because they believe the state's problems must be resolved through democratic elections. Those who believe this is not the correct path, who mistakenly believe that the correct path is that of the overthrow and the coup, will never want to participate in elections because they are looking for other paths.

Ours is a democratic government because, having tolerated the exercise of certain abuses of political freedoms, it has already been defined as something of a weak government. Many people also mistakenly think that tolerance and respect mean weakness. I would like to tell those who think this that they are totally and profoundly wrong. [applause]

We are and will continue to be tolerant of a logical, serious and respectful--respectful--exercise of those political freedoms. In the face of an expression of those freedoms, in the face of a public demonstration held civically, we must acknowledge the fact that such a civic exercise concerns Panamanians and that in the face of such a civic exercise we must even congratulate them and say we hope, we hope, political freedom will be exercised without creating chaos, without creating violence, with respect for dignity, with respect for the honor of all people. Because if there is something that no Panamanian, and this of course includes the government, should not tolerate, it is insult, slander, abuse, disrespect and offenses against human dignity, which occurs when a person's honor is attacked--regardless of that person's wealth. All Panamanians must be watchful so conditions are created in Panama under which civic rights, democracy and a full exercise of democratic freedoms prevail without the nondialectical language of violence, chaos or subversion, or coups which definitely neither the government nor the majority of the Panamanian people will tolerate. [applause]

I would now like to refer to a subject which I must definitely discuss. It is a topic which, as president of the republic, I had not previously wanted to discuss in the hope that the current negotiations might have an optimal result, a realistic result. I would now like to talk to and enter the homes of parents, housewives, the homes of this country where there are 586,000 students who for over 1 month now have not been attending classes. I would like to address all educators, all of my country's educators. I would now like to address all Panamanians who are listening to me to talk to them a little bit about the subject currently worrying all of us: the subject of education.

The government has been accused of many things. I would like to refer to some of the causes that have been brought before the public opinion in recent weeks. In the first place, we have been accused of being an intransigent government because we have not given the educators all they have asked for. I would like to say I am the first one who must acknowledge that the educators' salary aspirations are just. I must acknowledge the fact that they are experiencing economic problems because of the country's economic problems, because of inflation, because of the currency devaluation, because of the world energy crisis currently affecting us and because of the increased price of certain products. Thus, the purchasing power of the educators as well as that of all Panamanians--of all Panamanians--has definitely been reduced.

I could have adopted a demogogic attitude; we could have adopted an eminently political attitude by immediately granting to the educators the wages that they were demanding but we would then have been, parents who are listening to me, great politicians, but great demagogs and we would have been very irresponsible.

Exercising responsibility, I would like to tell those parents, those teachers who are listening to me, what our government criteria has been and why we adopted it. I wish to address the parents, the great mass of almost 20,000 teachers and all Panamanians. The existing budget allocation for education is $90 million. That $90 million represents 33 percent of the national budget, which places Panama among those countries in the world who spend the greatest percentage of their budgets for national education. Very few countries in the world could equal us in this.

The increase which is being requested represents almost 20 percent of the Panamanian nation's total budget. It would be 60 percent of what is now allocated for education and if it were added to the present allocation, that is $61.3 million plus the present $90 million, the Ministry of Education would require exactly 52.7 percent of the programmed 1980 budget.

There are many educators, but there is also a large number of Panamanians who have needs and for those Panamanians we will have, within a brief time, to program a better distribution of the public expenses in the area of salaries. We have to do this, because Panama belongs to all Panamanians. [applause]

Rumors have been circulating to the effect that we must either give those $61.3 million or there will be a general halt of all activities in the Republic of Panama. We know that this will not take place. We know that no Panamanian businessman, no good Panamanian will want to bring chaos to this country. We also know, however, that no parent, not even any teacher, and no Panamanian can truly feel that the government is intransigent. They will not be able to say that the government, in an arrogant manner, has proposed a single formula since the beginning of the indefinite work stoppage which later became a strike. It will not be possible to say this, because you have just seen, people of Panama, what our offers have been--and we have delayed this explanation in order to provide details. All of them are recorded on tape. You have seen the various offers of increases which our government has extended. That is why as a president I have to say: Today I wish to say to the teachers, to the 24,000 teachers, to the parents, to Panamanians in general, that unfortunately we are not in a position to give a single cent over the $31.1 millions. [applause]

We do not believe in threats. We do not believe that it is possible to try to take the country--simply because the government does not have $61 million and can only give $31.1--we do not believe that there will be an attempt to lead the country onto a path paralyzing the economy. If this should take place, if it should turn out to be a real threat, we will accept that threat and we will conscientiously try to avoid its taking place by appealing to all the country's sectors.

However, it is then said that this is not simply a problem of wages; other things are involved. There is the threat of an educational reform program which is being imposed upon us and that educational reform is communist. I would like to enter the homes of the Panamanians and ask them whether they have really read and are thoroughly familiar with that communist educational reform program.

In the area of educational reform, the government has also taken action. Moreover, as a Panamanian, I feel, people, a great happiness because at last the entire Panamanian society--the government, the church, the teachers, the various organizations--at last have taken interest in educational reform and at last are showing interest in national education. It is about time. [applause] Because on various occasions when we have called on the people three or four organizations would appear, work for a little while, and then disappear. Today there is great interest in educational reform. This government, which has been called intransigent and arrogant, has never said: No, it is impossible to change the educational reform program; we will impose the educational reform program on the Panamanian people. The government has never been opposed to and has never rejected a broad discussion of the educational reform program--the more people who discuss it, the better.

I know--I am convinced--that you will find nothing communistic in the educational reform program. At the most there will be one or two paragraphs that might be disagreeable to some sectors. This is likely. Review it; amend it. But it is not a communistic reform.

However, another action taken by the government has been to call on a great national committee to have teachers organizations--specifically the three which called for amending the reform program--in conjunction with the church education committee and all civic organizations--we did not discriminate; we made no distinctions--to come to discuss the educational reform program.

We even went beyond what the teachers themselves were requesting, because they asked for a total revision of the educational reform program. We granted the total revision. We called for the great national committee. But we went beyond this, saying in addition: We will stop the implementation of the Panamanian education program while the educational reform is being discussed, and we want those discussions to take place immediately--discussions on the textbooks and establishing basic cycles. Let them go and observe the lesson plans, the curriculum.

Now society really is interested in educational reform. Therefore, let it not be said that the government has been arrogant and intransigent, because we have made the educational reform program accessible to all Panamanians without discrimination. They wanted the educational reform program opened to the public and now it is. They wanted Law 47 to be revised; we are willing. As regards the wages, we reiterate this morning, and it is our duty to do so, we reiterate this morning that the final position--because we cannot go beyond this, at the risk of being irresponsible--our final offer, teachers, is $31.3 million [figure as heard] because that is what the treasury can afford and that is as far as we can go. [applause]

Therefore, I wish to call for reflection on the part of all sectors of the national community, so that it is not said that the government is intransigent, that the government is acting arrogantly, because deep within our conscience--and in this I speak on behalf of the entire government--we truly feel that we have given and we will have what was within the country's real possibilities. We cannot be beyond that. [applause]

I would like to ask all parents, all teachers, all students, and all organizations in our country, to help us in this task. It is a task in which the entire society is involved. Let it not be believed that the failure to hold classes causes injury to the government. The injury is done to the only ones who are suffering: our children--the children of those who are on strike, of all Panamanians, and our children, since we are also Panamanians. I hope that we can say: Stop, enough of this suffering; that we can seek conciliation; that we can manage to reach an understanding and that we will have that happiness in the morning and in the evening of seeing our students enter and leave their classrooms. [applause] I wish it could be on Monday. That is what all Panamanians desire. [applause]

We also wish to appeal to all Panamanians to be prudent and to maintain civic rights, so that the offers of peace and concord which we are making will not be in vain, will not fall on deaf ears. We have many responsibilities to shoulder now and in the future. Do not allow the Panamanian family to be divided. Let us learn to coexist without hatred and without rancor--those who believe one thing and those who believe another. Let there be no incitement to subversion or to disruption of public order. Let the people's government be respected. Let the constitutional organs of power be respected. [applause] And let there never be any attempts to divert this country from its democratic path, either through agitation, attempted conspiracies or subversion, because these people--of which the National Guard is also a part, but basically the people--will have to tell those gentlemen that they will not prevail. Thank you very much. [applause]

Educators' Answer

PA120010 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1915 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[Message by striking Panamanian teachers in reply to President Royo's speech of 11 October, read by unidentified speaker--live]

[Text] Message to the citizens of Panama, parents, educators, students, workers, merchants, doctors, nurses, lawyers, Indians, peasants, and people of Panama in general, who have accompanied and supported us in our struggle and who participated in the family march of 12 September and in the greatest march for the recovery of national education on 9 October:

We want to call on you to warn you not to be deceived by the demagogic and prepotent statements expressed today by the president of the republic, who systematically violated the basic education law during his term as minister. We warn you to remain alert as we will soon give you our answer to the falsehoods spoken today.

We want to emphasize the fact that we have not been intransigent. As has been clearly evident during the negotiations, we have been most flexible in keeping with our spirit of sincerity and honesty, in seeking a solution to the educational problem. Reason is on our side. The just struggle of the educators and the Panamanian people cannot be stopped with lies, impositions or threats. United educators will never be defeated!

Marcos Alarcon Refutes Speech

PA120233 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1915 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[Statement by teacher Marcos Alarcon, president of the Panamanian Movement of Authentic Independent Teachers--live; place not given]

[Excerpts] As to the attitude of the president of the republic--despite the fact that I was supposed to be at a meeting, I preferred to see him on television. It is necessary to see the faces and evaluate attitudes. When the president spoke of the educators he adopted an aggressive stance and the expression of hatred and rancour against the educators was evident in his face. That hatred and rancour against the educators is not new. It goes back to the time he held the post as minister of education, when he started to abuse the educators and engaged in constant violations of the basic education law. The public should know that the president was never willing to hold a dialog. He suspended the dialog abruptly when he said that the government's position is firm and unchangeable.

The president of the republic also tried to confuse the people by focusing on just one aspect of the problem: the economic aspect. What he does not say is that in addition to the economic issue the teachers have also submitted pedagogic and social demands. It is obvious that there is no intention to do anything on behalf of the people other than to impose their system and will.

Apart from trying to confuse the people, the president of the republic has not been objective in his message to them. He talks about 31 million balboas, which is a lie. That is what it is, a lie. Of that amount 16 million balboas were part of the 1979 budget and the remaining 15 million were to be divided between the 1980 and 1981 budgets. As you can see, the teachers are not upsetting the country's economic stability with their demands. We agreed to this, to have our economic demands divided in the budgets of 1979, 1980 and 1981. Nevertheless, the president of the republic intentionally failed to explain this and instead tried to make the people believe that we are trying to destroy with one blow the 1980 budget. This is not true.

Regarding the educational reform, the president is trying to impose a solution. He fails to realize that this strike, which is more than 40 days old, was not called for the fun of it. Now the government wants to impose a solution to this problem.

Mr President, the revision of the educational reform has to be negotiated with the teachers. The teachers are getting tired of having to put up with the sham commissions appointed by the Education Ministry which never solve anything and of having our recommendations shelved by the Education Ministry. This problem is not going to be solved by a commission appointed by you, Mr President. We want all this written down on paper, so that the community knows the rules of the game for the revision of the educational reform.

The president knows that he cannot carry out a revision of the educational reform with the parents federation headed by the puppet MacKenzie or the political party, the Reformist Front of Panamanian Educators. I would like to see these groups show their strength. Why do not they call their supporters, which they claim to have among the teachers, and proceed to break up the strike?

The president of the republic boasted about the highly democratic climate we have. A democratic mechanism to know what the people want is to hold a plebiscite or referendum. Why does the government not submit the educational reform to a plebiscite and let the people decide what they want? This would be a truly democratic way to handle the problem and to find out what the community wants, instead of depending on the decisions of sham commissions. In my opinion the 9 October march was a public referendum which told the government where the people's sympathy lies. We would have liked to see the government carry out a march on 11 October to find out how many people are supporting it.

The president's message today of take it or leave it carries an implicit threat when he says: They will not succeed. The teachers are getting tired of hearing rumors of plots and counterrevolutions.

Mr President, we have said it a thousand times; if the government solves the three problems we have submitted for solution we will return to the classrooms. The president has called to return to classes on Monday. I think that no one will respond to his call. The teachers, who have the students' parrents support, are the ones who are going to decide whether we return to classes or not. The 1 million persons who on 9 October went to the streets throughout the country, did it to reaffirm their support to the teachers' cause. If the president of the republic wishes to have classes on Monday we must first solve the teachers' problem in a signed agreement.

We are being accused of carrying out a political offensive because we are calling a general strike. However, the fact is that we must seek all support for our struggle, which still has not ended and for this reason we need to have the people's support. If the general strike is carried out it cannot be called political because it will be caused by a lack of understanding and prepotency of those who are in power. If our problems are solved there is no need to call a general strike. The teachers, not the politicians, are calling a general strike because their problems have not been solved. This is the reason. We are calling a general strike and therefore we ask the people, trade unions, bus and taxi drivers and other groups throughout the country to support the teachers in the general strike to begin at 1800 Monday 15 October.

Mr President, this is our strategy for struggle and not a political offensive. If you solve our problem the general strike will not take place.

GOVERNMENT-TEACHERS TALKS RESUME 12 OCT

PA130315 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The movement of striking teachers sent an emissary today to the Education Ministry to announce their interest in resuming the talks that were unilaterally suspended before 11 October. For their part, the authorities of the Education Ministry expressed their willingness to reach an understanding in order to save the school year, as proposed by President Aristides Royo yesterday when he delivered his message to the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives.

The following is a report by Omaira de Leon:

[Begin recording] This is Omaira de Leon, with an up-to-the-minute report from the offices of the Education Ministry.

The meeting held today between the government team and teachers representatives to discuss the salary issue ended just a few minutes ago. A government spokesman said that the meeting was orderly but the press was denied entry. The meeting was held behind closed doors.

The official spokesman said that a full set of documents dealing with the amendments to Law No 22 of 1973 will be delivered to the teachers tomorrow for their consideration with a view towards reaching a solution by Monday.

The meetings will continue after Monday. He noted that all meetings will be held behind closed doors. Labor Minister Ortega, who was the official spokesman, added that an official document will be released if a solution is reached. Once again, the press will be denied entry and no one will be allowed to express individual opinions. [end recording]

COMMENTARY ATTACKS STANCE OF TEACHERS, OPPOSITION

PA130429 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Oct 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] We Panamanians listened very attentively to the statements made by the president of the republic recently. Virtually the entire country listened to President Royo with much attention, respect and civic maturity. With the loftiness that characterizes him, the president expalined to the citizens the efforts that are being made to solve the conflict in the education sector.

However, the echo of the president's words was still reverberating in all corners and consciences of the fatherland when one could hear again, coming from the usual ones, the insults against the president, the irate diatribe and the instigation to declare a general strike. The president was right when he warned that these people would not listen to reason, simply because--as has already been noted--these people are interested in something else. These people are committed to the opposition sectors and their exhorbitant greed for power.

These obdurate and blind people are not in a position to listen. Furthermore, they do not want to listen. In the final analysis, what they seek is to continue confounding public opinion, muddling things and resorting to chaos and a coup.

It has been proved that these people do not want a settlement. Furthermore, they have already said so. They only want to overthrow the government in order to turn it over to the most retrogressive, irresponsible and enraged groups conspiring under the strangest alliance anyone can imagine.

With a mature, sober and responsible attitude, we Panamanians must bring an end to this campaign to sow confusion, stop those who seek to plunge us into grief and misfortune and maintain the climate of security, stability and peace which we have enjoyed all these years. We are certain that sobriety will prevail over violence and reason over blindness and that sooner or later all of us--teachers, parents and students--will be able to go on with our school year, casting away the black clouds of despair looming over our people. May God grant this.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT TO SEND PLANE WHEN CUBA RELEASES PRISONERS

PA140324 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican Government will reportedly send a plane to bring back Cuban prisoners as soon as the authorities of Fidel Castro's communist government officially announce that they will release 138 political prisoners. The political prisoners, who will be released on Sunday, 21 October, have had visas to enter Costa Rica since January. However, nothing specific has been said about their release because the Cuban authorities have not officially told Costa Rica the date on which the prisoners will be released.

The well-known Cuban revolutionary, Huber Matos, who was sentenced to 20 years for treason, is being held at the Combinado del Este prison. Matos is one of those who appears in the list of 138 political prisoners to be released by Fidel Castro's communist regime next week.

According to statements made by Huber Matos' son here, his father was officially told that he will be released. His jail sentence is up next Sunday.

Official Communique Awaited

PA142011 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1929 GMT 14 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 14 Oct [ACAN-EFE]--Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has disclosed that he is waiting for an official communique from the Cuban Government before sending for the 138 political prisoners who are going to be released after completing 20-year sentences for opposing the Cuban revolution.

Among these prisoners is Maj Huber Matos, whose family moved to Costa Rica many years ago. Matos and his companions will be granted visas by the Costa Rican Government allowing them to travel immediately to San Jose where it is presumed many of them will take up permanent residence.

Rev Jose Reyes, chairman of the Committee to Reunite the Cuban Family, said Fidel Castro promised he would release the prisoners. Huber Matos Jr said his father will be released at midnight on Saturday.

The Cuban Government has treated this issue very discreetly, trying to avoid publicity regarding the release of these prisoners who will have spent 20 years in jail next Saturday.

ECONOMIC AID TO NICARAGUA REDUCED

PA131725 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Dr Arias Sobrado [not further identified] has stated that our country has reduced its economic aid to Nicaragua. He explained there is a good organization in Rivas and it is not necessary to send medicine and food. Besides, Costa Rica is in no position to continue contributing money because the needs of Costa Ricans must be satisfied. This does not mean that we will not give advice to Rivas' paramedical personnel, Dr Arias Sobrado said.

Dr Arias Sobrado said that the nursing school has offered advisory assistance to the Nicaraguans but they have not indicated any interest in our training offer.

The Health Ministry has also invited the Nicaraguan health minister's assistant, German Rios, to come to our country to study health programs that could be useful.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO PRESENT CREDENTIALS

PA120344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2348 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 11 Oct [ACAN-EFE]--Vladimir I. Chernishev, new Soviet ambassador to Costa Rica, is already in the country and will present his credentials to Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo on Wednesday. Chernishev replaces Dmitriy Zelenov who died in Moscow in April after a lengthy illness. The local press notes that the new Soviet diplomatic representative arrived in San Jose on 25 September but that it was not until today that his presence in this country was learned.

His appointment was announced in August, shortly after two Soviet embassy officials were expelled from the country when the Costa Rican Government claimed that they were interfering in the country's domestic affairs.

Chernishev is the third Soviet ambassador to Costa Rica since 1971 when relations were resumed between the two countries. The first ambassador was Vladimir Kasimirov who is not ambassador to Venezuela. The new ambassador has worked for several years in the Latin American Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry where, since 1971, he has held the post of deputy chief.

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER REJECTS MILITARIZATION CHARGES

PA121449 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria today rejected charges that he is militarizing the country. The minister appeared this morning before a special committee. Edgar Arce reports from the legislative assembly:

[Begin recording] The session began at exactly 0900 with Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria and Deputy Government Minister Montealegre testifying.

The public security minister devoted about 80 percent of his time to explaining details of his ministry's administrative operation and to analyzing each of its branches--the Police Department, which comes under his authority, the patrol car service, the General Investigations Directorate and other offices. He gave a detailed and thorough review of each of his ministry's departments.

The deputies then questioned him. In response, the minister indicated that Costa Rica wants to buy four special planes to protect its coastline in view of announcements by the United States and Japan that they will not respect the 200-mile fishing limit. According to Minister Echeverria, since this limit is accepted worldwide he will enforce it and will not tolerate fishing in Costa Rican jurisdictional waters.

He was asked if any foreign military mission were in Costa Rica. The minister answered no, explaining that the last military mission, from the United States, had left during the Figueres administration. At present there is only one military attache at the U.S. Embassy, and we channel the purchase of equipment and other supplies for the Costa Rican police through him.

Costa Rica has no military attaches anywhere except for what the minister described as an aide, Colonel Gutierrez, who is currently in Nicaragua helping the government there with certain military activities.

In short, the minister rejected the possibility that either an arms race or militarization might be taking place in Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

ABORTIVE COUP REPORTED, INFORMATION DENIED

LD141128 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The latest dispatch from our special correspondent in Central America reports that there could be a coup d'etat in El Salvador. Guerrilla groups and popular forces have given the government an ultimatum. In the university and in the streets demonstrations and all kinds of acts are making clear the desire for the installation of a democracy in the country to do away with the present dictatorship.

Archbishop Assails Administration

PA142211 Paris AFP in Spanish 2113 GMT 14 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Oct (AFP)--A report of an abortive military coup in El Salvador broadcast by the BBC of London has caused an uproar here, where the weekend has been relatively calm. Queried about the report, official sources attributed it to speculation meant to harm the country and flatly denied any discontent within the armed forces.

On another subject, the archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arnulfo Romero today once again assailed the government in his Sunday homily. Msgr Romero disagreed with the Salvadoran foreign minister's statement at the United Nations last week regarding the recent incidents in the country. The foreign minister has said that the incidents were part of a campaign by international subversion to sully the country's image.

Romero cited figures on the persons killed or missing because of their political activities which shows, he claimed, a lack of respect for human rights. The archbishop, however, also criticized those groups who kidnap or murder business executives for financial gain.

Although the weekend has been relatively quiet it was announced here that a National Guardsman was killed when a National Guard vehicle was ambushed. Four other guardsmen were injured. The incident took place Saturday afternoon close to the town of San Matias, which is located approximately 50 km northwest of San Salvador.

PRESIDENT DESCRIBES OPPOSITION AS 'MINORITY'

PA121306 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1713 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Oct [ACAN-EFE]--According to President Carlos Humberto Romero, Salvadoran opposition groups are in the minority.

The president said proof of this is the small number of persons who participate in demonstrations although they try to simulate large crowds by creating disorder or provoking the authorities.

The president described the leaders of those groups as "cowards." In every forcible occupation, sit-in or rally they place the women and children in front so that if the authorities should intervene today they can be accused of massacring defenseless people, he said.

General Romero reiterated his charge that the University of El Salvador is the "sanctuary of subversion and terrorism." According to the president, from the university campus calls are issued for subversion, placards are prepared and classrooms are used for purposes other than studies.

President Romero said he and his National Conciliation Party [PCN] do not want a socialist government but a democratic one, and that loss of tranquillity is the price of defense of this principle.

Regarding the skepticism of opposition politicians toward his promise to permit genuine elections in March, General Romero said those persons are making prejudgments and are in error, since it is not possible to express an opinion on something that has not yet occurred.

SAN CRISTOBAL MAYOR SHOT TO DEATH

PA131809 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Cristobal, El Salvador, 13 Oct [ACAN-EFE]--The municipal mayor of San Cristobal, some 40 km east of San Salvador, was shot to death today by seven unidentified individuals.

Jose Laureano Melgar was inside his home in the rural area of San Cristobal when he was attacked by the group, whose political ideology is thus far unknown.

FPL BURN CARS IN USULUTAN TO PROTEST PEASANTS' DEATHS

PA131718 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1839 GMT 12 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Usulutan, El Salvador, 12 Oct [ACAN-EFE]--Members of the clandestine Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] today set fire to three new cars and damaged a fourth one at the "Super-Motores" automobile dealership in this city, 110 km east of San Salvador.

FPL groups have been burning cars for the past few days to protest the violent deaths of four peasant leaders on 29 September in front of the Cavalry Garrison, 23 km west of San Salvador.

On Thursday night, the FPL set fire to nine cars of the Agricultural Development Bank and three belonging to the Health Ministry. A few hours earlier, they had set fire to four cars of the U.S. Peace Corps, one of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute and one belonging to an unidentified institution.

FARN SEIZES RADIO STATIONS IN SONSONATE, SAN MIGUEL

PA131857 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Oct [ACAN-EFE]--The clandestine Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] yesterday seized two radio stations, one in Sonsonate, in western El Salvador, and another in San Miguel, in the east. It was learned here today that the FARN aired anti-government communiques.

On Thursday, the FARN occupied five radio stations in San Salvador and two in Santa Ana, the country's second most important city.

Meanwhile, the Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] set off several bombs containing propaganda denouncing a number of arrests and violent actions against members of the opposition.

In Usulutan, it was reported that the bodies of two young students were found today beheaded and with bruises on various parts of their bodies. The bodies of 12 unidentified persons were found beheaded in various areas of El Salvador this week. This is the first week in the past 2 years which has ended with only 12 violent political deaths.

GUATEMALA

PEASANTS OCCUPY CHURCH IN GUATEMALA CITY

PA131843 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1757 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Oct [ACAN-EFE]--Dozens of peasants today occupied the El Calvario Church in downtown Guatemala City. The peasants work at the El Izotal plantation in Sacatepequez Department and are demanding the reinstatement of several dismissed workers. Police have surrounded the church and are ready to evict the demonstrators.

Peasants Evicted

PA131932 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1829 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Oct [ACAN-EFE]--Guatemalan police today used tear gas to evict 60 peasants who had occupied the El Calvario Church in downtown Guatemala City. The peasants worked at the El Izotal plantation in Sacatepequez Department and were demanding the reinstatement of several dismissed workers.

The peasants tried to hold a march to Guatemala City yesterday, but their demonstration was broken up when they reached the Town of Chimaltenango. This morning, the peasants unobtrusively entered the church one by one and after they were all inside placed two large banners outside the church.

The church occupation lasted only 30 minutes because the police antiriot squad arrived immediately and threw teargas grenades, forcing the peasants to abandon the church.

Parish priest Msgr Jose Giron Perrone had told the peasants they could stay inside the church. The peasants were arrested and charged with distrupting public order.

HONDURAS

LIBERATION FRONT ISSUES FIRST PRONOUNCEMENT

PA121304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1643 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Oct [ACAN-EFE]--The organizers of a leftist front for the "liberation" of Honduras through armed struggle for the first time today issued a pronouncement on their political beliefs.

The document appears as a paid advertisement in the local paper LA TRIBUNA and is attributed to the national directorate of the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras [FMLH].

The FMLH takes its name from Gen Francisco Morazan, Honduran hero and paladin of "central American union," who fought implacably against British imperialist intervention in Central America in the first half of the last century.

In their pronouncement the Morazanists reveal their Marxist-Leninist leaning and state that they will struggle for the following objectives:

1. To end the neocolonialist dependence dishonorably imposed on us by U.S. imperialism by ending once and for all the merciless exploitation of our workers and natural resources by the transnationals.

2. A revolutionary agrarian reform that will give the land to the great peasant masses.

3. Reform of the labor code and the civil service law and consistent application of these laws to guarantee trade union freedom, labor stability and the right to better standards of living.

4. To achieve a scientific, popular and democratic educational reform that will give the broad masses access to culture and instruction.

5. To struggle to achieve respect for the most elementary human rights and individual guarantees.

6. To reduce the price of staples.

7. To reduce and control rents and achieve a true housing program.

In one of its paragraphs the front states that "we will not be intimidated in our decision to wage the struggle at whatever level circumstances demand, convinced that in the final analysis, when all options are closed to the people for solution of their most urgent demands, only the recourse of armed dignity remains."

NICARAGUA

INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE TO VISIT

PA141714 Managua LE PRENSA in Spanish 6 Oct 79 pp 1, 10 PA

[Text] The Inter-American Human Rights Committee (CIDH) will visit Nicaragua, possibly in January, in response to an invitation extended by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction during its recent visit to OAS headquarters in Washington.

This information was provided by members of the government junta during a news conference Thursday night held in the conference room of the Government Palace. They added that the CIDH's visit will "consolidate our international position and end the slander campaign which has been launched against our revolution by Somozists."

It will be remembered that the CIDH was in Nicaragua last year, at which time it did a great job of reporting to the entire world the atrocities which the dictatorship was committing against our people, especially during the insurrection of September, 1978.

Junta member Sergio Ramirez said that in addition to inviting the CIDH, the Nicaraguan Government had also signed the CIDH charter, something which Somoza had refused to do for 10 years. "That signing" Ramirez said, " and Nicaragua's future participation in all activities in defense of human rights, clearly demonstrate the adherence of the reconstruction government and the Sandinist front to the inter-American human rights system.

In the same area of human rights, the members of the government junta were questioned by a newsmen about the activities of Nicaragua's Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights (CPDH).

Sergio Ramirez said the government and the FSLN, as a system, respect human rights and that "this revolution was carried out to struggle for human rights." Ramirez said this governmental policy also encompasses respect for all institutions which honestly devote themselves to overseeing respect for the rights of man, but that "we reject such efforts when they are made in a political sense--in the worse sense of the word political."

"We ask these people," he said, "to place themselves above vested political interests."

"We know that these people," Ramirez added, "did not participate in the war of liberation. Instead, they were outside Nicaragua conspiring against the revolution."

Commander Daniel Ortega also spoke. He mentioned Jose Esteban Gonzalez "and other gentlemen," saying that investigations are underway to determine what resources they used to conduct their activities without being touched by Somoza at a time when the Nicaraguan people were being massacred. Ortega also described the political party to which Gonzalez belongs as "traitorous." He said the party had fought for many years to obtain a seat in the Somozist congress and "neither our people nor the Sandinist Front can forget that."

During the same news conference, Alfonso Robelo said that during his recent visit to the United States, other dignitaries had been invited to visit Nicaragua, in addition to the CIDH. Among those invited U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, who from his Senate seat never ceased to castigate the Somozist dictatorship, denouncing the barbarities of Somozism and expressing solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle.

An invitation was also extended to New York Mayor Edward Koch, who also supported our people, particularly during the time in which he served in the U.S. Senate. Finally, Robelo said that an official invitation to visit Nicaragua was also extended to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

BORGE, HASSAN ON U.S. AID, EL SALVADOR SITUATION

PA121305 Paris AFP in Spanish 1930 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[By special correspondent Nelson Keiman]

[Text] Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 Oct (AFP)--Business sectors and dogmatic groups of the extreme left are encouraging and sponsoring the counterrevolution in Nicaragua, using as a pretext the postwar problems that still have not been solved, Nicaraguan leaders Tomas Borge and Moises Hassan said here today.

Borge and Hassan, members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, outline the problems the Nicaraguan revolution is facing. The Nicaraguan leaders are attending a congress of progressive political parties here.

Borge referred to the help Nicaragua needs. He said poor countries like Panama, Cuba, Costa Rica and Mexico have given Nicaragua more than they can afford, "but we still need much more aid."

Asked if the aid from the United States was what they expected, Borge said that it depends on the friendship and understanding between two countries, therefore, the little aid we received from the United States was no surprise.

On the same subject, Hassan said they are hoping that the United States understands that aid to Nicaragua is an investment, because it will give stability to the regime and perhaps is the only way to defend our revolution and prevent it from going to extremes, which certainly neither we nor the United States want to happen.

Asked what Nicaragua's attitude would be regarding the struggle in El Salvador, Borge said they believe in the liberation struggle being waged by the Salvadoran people, but they will not take any active part in it. We are respectful of the principle of self-determination, it is the right of the Salvadoran people to elect and remove their government, Borge added.

Hassan indicated that their international problems are relatively small. We are promoting closer relations with countries that supported us before we took power, on the other hand, our relations are cold with those who supported the dictator Somoza.

Asked if the Nicaraguan revolution had started a chain reaction in Latin America, Borge said the chain reaction began with the people's liberation struggle when they realized the importance of freedom. The chain simply got shorter with the Nicaraguan victory, Borge added.

In the meantime, Hassan reiterated that the debts to banks which lent Somoza money in the past 2 years will not be paid by the Sandinists and that the rest of the foreign debt will have to be refinanced because Nicaragua does not have the money to pay it.

He added that it is necessary to put the country's production apparatus to work in order to solve the serious food shortage and unemployment problem.

Hassan said that so far businessmen have played an insignificant role in the country's recovery. He explained that the government hopes to solve the most urgent economic problems by implementing agrarian reform.

Hassan disclosed that studies are being carried out to determine whether Nicaragua should continue participating in the Central American Common Market. If we decide to stay in, it will be under different conditions because so far Nicaragua is in the red in the Common Market.

He added that they are also studying the possibility of drafting bilateral agreements with Central American countries as an alternative to the Common Market.

The two Nicaraguan leaders indicated that their government has the people's overwhelming support and this permits them, despite all difficulties, to believe in a promising future.

MONETARY EXPERTS REPORT WORLD LOAN AID

PA121456 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan revolutionary government delegation that attended the recent financial meetings in Madrid, Vienna, Belgrade, New York and Washington obtained loans and donations negotiated for credits for a grand total of $252 million.

Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra, Central Bank President Arturo Cruz and Alfredo Cesar, director of the International Reconstruction Fund, reported on their mission at a news conference today.

In Madrid the Assembly of Governors of the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA), after studying the gravity of this country's financial situation, agreed to grant a loan to help improve the balance of payments up to $40 million.

Taking advantage of their presence in Madrid, the presidents of the Central American central banks sitting as the Central American Monetary Council, decided to negotiate with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for the same purpose an ad-hoc fund also fed by the banks of the region up to $100 million.

This will include the $25 million from a reciprocal fund approved by the Central Banks of Costa Rica to support the financial operations of its Nicaraguan counterpart.

In Vienna, the board of directors of the OPEC special fund granted this country another loan for $10 million under extremely favorable conditions.

The representatives of the FRG at the meeting of governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Belgrade announced a $30-million unconditional loan for the Nicaraguan Government to use according to its own priorities.

In the United States, the IDB approved a line of credit from its soft funds for $12 million, and the World Bank agreed that this nation can determine the orientation of a financial package up to $60 million which a committee will come to Managua to negotiate next month.

The Nicaraguan delegates cautioned that the overall sum of $252 million will not solve the nation's crisis, and stressed that it was "the most serious faced by any nation or continent."

They warned that "for (?many) years the inhabitants of this country will have to face austere lives" because there will be no foreign exchange for the import of luxury goods.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW OIL POLICY

PA141808 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Oct 79 pp 1, 9 PA

[Text] The Government of National Reconstruction is working to insure that in "the future" the state, rather than foreign companies will be in charge of making direct contacts for the purchase of crude, as well as for the domestic distribution of refined byproducts.

This was one of the most important announcements made by the Junta of Government of National Reconstruction during a news conference held at the Government Palace on Thursday night. The announcement was made in conjunction with another announcement of heavy increases in the price of fuel caused by increases in international oil prices.

The junta members said that measures were being taken to "redistribute" the increase in the prices of petroleum byproducts in order to have the greatest burden fall on premium gasoline, with a lesser increase for diesel, which is mostly used in agricultural and industrial machinery and public transportation vehicles.

The junta members noted that by government decree, the price of propane gas will not be increased for the time being. At the same time, they added that the imminent increases were "beyond government control."

Sergio Ramirez said, in addition to the measures to redistribute the increase in the price of petroleum byproducts, the reconstruction government is studying even more beneficial measures such as nationalizing the marketing of fuel and the purchase of crude on the international market. Ramirez said the government may be in a better position to negotiate special prices for Nicaragua from the oil-producing countries. In this regard, an attempt will be made in the future for the state to deal directly with producers to obtain oil supplies. Ramirez also said that efforts are being made to nationalize the domestic marketing of refined petroleum byproducts without "foreign intermediaries."

Questioned by LA PRENSA, Ramirez made it very clear that these future measures do not include nationalization of the refinery, since the intention is simply to have the government purchase the crude on the international market and later distribute it domestically once it has been refined.

Ramirez said feelers had already been put out among oil-producing countries, particularly Mexico, which seemed receptive and willing to help Nicaragua.

After the news conference, Alfonso Robelo gave a brief explantion of these future government plans, which are intended to halt or reduce the great inflation provoked by the constant price increases in the international oil market. He reiterated Mexico's willingness, although he said Nicaragua would face a problem with Mexican oil. Nicaragua currently purchases semirefined oil from Venezuela and completes the refining here. Mexico, on the other hand, sells only crude oil.

Robelo said this problem could be solved by what is called the "triangular system," which is used by other countries that share this problem.

In Nicaragua's case, the procedure would be as follows: Mexican crude would be purchased and sent to the United States. Under an arrangement with Venezuela, that country would send the same quantity of oil to Nicaragua, subtracting it from the total amount of Venezuelan oil that is normally imported by the United States.

Moises Hassan also discussed the oil problem. He said there are only two options for Nicaragua to eliminate its dependence on foreign oil: the discovery of new energy sources and the possibility that oil might exist in our subsoil.

Regarding new energy sources, Hassan said that the government will intensify efforts to develop projects that involve exploiting the geothermic energy of our volcanoes while efforts are being made to develop hydraulic energy. He said it seems highly probable that there are oil deposits in our subsoil. He said that oil exploration efforts will be renewed in Nicaragua. "Meanwhile," Hassan said, "we can only seek emergency remedies against the increasing prices of refined petroleum byproducts."

SOMOZIST COLLABORATORS TO BE PUBLICLY DENOUNCED

PA120333 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[Text] All Lumpen [Lacra] used by Somozism in the security office will be denounced publicly. Guerrilla Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the State Security Department, has reported that the security office even had doctors who violated their Hipprocratic oath by turning wounded combatants over to the National Guard for assassination.

All Lumpen--ranging from ice cream vendors to prominent professionals who passed information to the security office--will be publicly denounced. Some of them will be presented to newsmen.

Two doctors who worked at the eastern hospital, now called Manolo Morales, are currently being held. It has been verified that they used to call the National Guard whenever wounded combatants arrived at the hospital during the insurrection era so they could be assassinated, even inside the hospital. One of these cases was Dennis Alfaro, a combatant from the San Jose District.

NATIONAL SECURITY ACCUSES SOMOZIST DOCTORS

PA120334 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] The National Security Office is drafting an official statement on the investigations leading to the arrest of several doctors who gave information to the Somozist security service. These doctors are butchers and in some cases they not only gave information about the wounded in the hospitals, but also used their medical knowledge to kill Sandinists taken to hospitals in which they served.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front will have no pity on these persons who did not abide by the oath made when they graduated and promised to use their knowledge to save lives regardless of race or political creed. That is to say to serve all human beings regardless of their conditions.

These butchers will be tried by Sandinist justice and presented to the courts of justice at the proper time, Commander Hugo Torres of State Security said.

AUTHORITIES RELEASE MARXIST LEADER

PA142136 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1827 GMT 12 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Marvin Ortega, a Marxist-Leninist leader who had been arrested at the offices of the local leftist paper EL PUEBLO, was released last night after spending 4 days in Nicaragua's State Security Prison.

"The interrogation to which I was subjected could more aptly be termed a persuasive dialog to convince leaders of the Popular Action Movement (MAP) to stop our criticism of the Sandinist goverment's structure, "Ortega told ACAN-EFE.

The Workers Front Labor Union, the "Revolutionary Action" Sandinist Defense Committee (CDS) of the 19 July neighborhood and other organizations had worked to obtain the release of Ortega, who admitted that he had been treated well during his arrest.

Ortega said that he had the opportunity to discuss with the authorities the Sandinist concept of revolution and that of his organization, which is demanding the implementation of the slogan: "Peasants and workers to power."

Three other members of the newspaper's staff are still in prison, as well as leaders of the Workers Front, an organization affiliated with the MAP.

The two organizations have been repeatedly accused by the most prominent leaders of the Sandinist revolution of being "ultraleftist and counterrevolutionary."

WARRANT ISSUED FOR ARREST OF CDS COORDINATOR

PA130305 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Dr Francisco Flete, judge of the Third Managua Circuit Court, this morning issued a warrant for the arrest of Rolando Castillo, a coordinator of the Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] of the Santa Rosa neighborhood. The CDS coordinator was charged with the crime of usurping functions and exceeding his authority, by involving himself in the trial of a resident of the neighborhood on charges of attempted rape. Castillo prevented the witnesses from appearing to give testimony before the judge.

The responsibilities of a coordinator or member of a CDS are far removed from intervention in criminal cases, Judge Francisco Flete said.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ATTACK MANAGUA GARRISON

PA130358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 12 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Sandinist authorities have revealed that "counter-revolutionary elements," last night and today in the early morning hours, harassed a local garrison slightly wounding two policemen. Olivar Garcia (companero Alfredo) second in command in "Xolotlan City," when informing newsmen of the attack, said that "the attack was carried out by some 50 persons."

The Waspan, Jose Dolores Estrada and Esperanza y Reconstruccion districts, as well as mobile patrols and posts located in warehouses in the northeastern part of the city, were also harassed.

The spokesman for the attacked commando unit said that he could not tell if "the enemy" suffered casualties because they managed to escape before they could be encircled. However, a Spanish "Ebro" jeep-type vehicle was captured from the attackers.

Police reinforcement patrols were sent to Xolotlan City to defend the attacked garrison.

The commando spokesman also said that from the attackers' gunfire, they were using garand, Fal, Fhalil and M-16 rifles.

Managua's LA PRENSA said today that other counterrevolutionaries had attacked the house of Ramon Moncada Colindres (companero Macaco) responsible for the command at Masaya, located 30 km east of Managua. No casualties are reported during this attack carried out with a short-range weapon from a passing vehicle.

ARMED CLASHES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY; 1 POLICEMAN KILLED

PA142124 Paris AFP in Spanish 2051 GMT 14 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Oct (AFP)--A Sandinist policeman was killed in one of the armed clashes which took place last night in Managua. Other clashes also occurred in other parts of the country.

The authorities reported that the seriously wounded policeman was admitted to a Managua hospital while intense gun battles were taking place in the eastern, southern and western zones of the city. They also revealed that a car driven by Sandinist armymen was machine-gunned by counterrevolutionary elements in the Bello Horizonte neighborhood in the eastern part of the city.

The attackers captured some of the weapons carried by the Sandinist policemen following shootouts in the Santa Isabel, Venezuela and Maria Auxiliadora neighborhoods, but, the authorities reported, at least one of the counterrevolutionaries was captured.

In the city of Esteli--150 km north of Managua--the army announced that it had confiscated several weapons following a general search operation carried out to halt attacks on the Sandinist forces.

ARMY COMPLETES OPERATION TO RECOVER WEAPONS

PA130350 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

[Text] A total of 673 weapons confiscated and 120 arrests is the result of the Sandinist Fist [Puno Sandinista] operation which this country's army carried out over the past weekend.

A broad and detailed report on this action by the army, which lasted for 3 days, was given by commandants of the armed forces. Army commander in Chief Humberto Ortega; Eden Pastora Gomez, Commander Cero; Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, chief of the General Staff; and Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez spoke about the operation to newsmen in the conference room of El Chipote General Army Headquarters.

Recovered weapons include 239 weapons of war, 31 submachineguns, which are also weapons of war [as heard], 256 revolvers, 124 pistols, 23 hunting weapons and 57 fragmentary grenades. In addition, dynamite and other military equipment in poor condition were also recovered.

Sappers and explosive experts of the Sandinist army had to be called during the operation, which ended on Saturday, to deactivate grenades or dynamite in poor condition.

Some 2000 army soldiers participated in the operation.

Cmdr Humberto Ortega Saavedra said that the soldiers had been mobilized for the purpose of disarming elements which participated in the insurrection against the Somoza dictatorship and which, with a lack of discipline, were refusing to turn in their weapons.

Another objective of the Sandinist fist operation was to strike a blow at criminals who escaped from the country's jails when former National Guardsmen abandoned the military headquarters upon the victory of the revolutionary forces on 19 July.

The operation was also designed as a means of striking at vestiges of Somozism who are carrying out an armed adventure in the country. It was also intended to neutralize pockets of ultraleftist elements who do not wish to participate in the revolutionary process which is underway in Nicaragua.

Commander Ortega Saavedra said that a new phase of the operation will continue indefinitely to counteract activities which the enemy plans to carry out within the country.

Among persons arrested were Walter Hernandez Navas, private chauffeur of former president and dictator Anastasio Somoza, who was armed at the time of his arrest.

Only 46 of the 120 persons arrested remained in prison because they were unable to explain the origin of the weapons they were using or their purpose for bearing the arms.

The commander in chief of the army admitted that the Sandinist fist operation has not resolved all the country's latent problems. He said that, although the operation has provided the army with great experience, this does not mean that the shooting heard at night in the cities will cease. He said that, for this reason, the army will take new actions to channel the process of the realinement of forces which is underway in Nicaragua.

DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS ISSUED BY FORMER REGIME 'INVALID'

PA121559 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Oct 79 PA

[Note to foreign ambassadors in Nicaragua issued by Enrique Smith, companero responsible for the Interior Ministry's General Secretariat; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] We hereby announce that diplomatic passports issued by the previous government are no longer valid. It should be completely clear that the old passports issued to ambassadors are obsolete.

AFP: 400 POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED IN HAVANA

PA131603 Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 13 Oct (AFP)--Cuba's official daily announced today that 400 political prisoners have been released in Havana. This brings to 3,200 the number of counterrevolutionaries who have benefited from the pardons granted following President Fidel Castro's decision last November to release 3,600 political prisoners. The remaining 400 prisoners will be released next month.

CASTRO SPEAKS, MEETS OFFICIALS AT UN; DEPARTS FOR HOME

Text of UN Speech

FL121705 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1533 GMT 12 Oct 79 FL

[Text of speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro to the 34th UN General Assembly, in his position as chairman of the nonalined countries movement--live]

[Text] Esteemed chairman, distinguished representatives of the world community: I have not come to talk about Cuba. I have not come to explain at this Assembly the charge of acts of aggression of which our small but worthy country has been the victim for over 20 years. Neither do I come to use unnecessary adjectives to wound a powerful neighbor in his own home.

We bring the mandate of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries movement to present to the United Nations the results of their deliberations and positions derived from them.

We are 95 countries from all the continents representing the vast majority of humanity. We are united by determination to defend cooperation among our countries, free national and social development, sovereignty, security, equality and self-determination. We are associated in the endeavor to change the current system of international relations based on injustice, inequality and oppression. We act on international policy as a global independent factor.

Gathered in Havana, the movement has just reaffirmed its principles and confirmed its objectives. The nonalined countries insist that it is necessary to eliminate the abysmal inequality that separates developed and developing countries. We therefore struggle to eliminate the poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy that hundreds of millions of human beings are still experiencing.

We want a new world order based on justice, equality and peace to replace the unfair and unequal system that prevails today under which, according to the proclamation in the Havana declaration, wealth continues to be concentrated in the hands of a few powers whose economies, based on waste, are maintained thanks to the exploitation of workers and to the transfer and plundering of natural and other resources of countries in Africa, Latin America and other regions of the world.

Among the problems this General Assembly will discuss, peace figures to be among the first order of concern. The search for peace also constitutes a concern of the nonalined countries movement and has been the object of attention at the sixth summit conference. However, peace for our countries is indivisible. We want a peace that benefits equally the big and small, the powerful and weak, that covers all regions of the world and reaches all citizens.

Since their founding, the nonalined countries have considered that the principles of peaceful coexistence must be the cornerstone of international relations, that they constitute the foundation for strengthening international peace and security, reducing tension and extending this process to all regions of the world and to all aspects of relations. And they must be applied universally in relations between states.

At the same time, however, the sixth summit considered that those principles of peaceful coexistence also include the right of peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, independence, sovereignty; the territorial integrity of states; the right of each country to end foreign occupation and acquisition of territories by force; and the right to choose their own social, political and economic systems. Only in this way can peaceful coexistence be the basis of all international relations. It is impossible to deny this.

When one analyzes the structure of the contemporary world, it is confirmed that these rights of our peoples still are not guaranteed. The nonalined countries know very well who are our historic enemies, where threats come from and how we must fight them. For this reason we agreed in Havana to reaffirm that the quintessence of the nonalinement policy, in accordance with its original principles and fundamental nature, is the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and any form of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony, as well as the struggle against the policies of big powers or blocs.

It is thereby understood that the Havana declaration associated the struggle for peace with political, moral and material support for national liberation movements and the implementation of joint actions to eliminate colonial domination and racial discrimination.

The nonalined countries have always attached great importance to the possibility and need for detente between the big powers. Thus, the sixth summit pointed out with great concern the fact that after the Colombo summit there came a certain stagnation in the process of detente which has also been limited in its scope as well as geographically. Basing themselves on this concern, the nonalined countries, which have made disarmament and denuclearization one of the permanent and most prominent objections of their struggle and had the initiative to convene the 10th UN General Assembly extraordinary session on disarmament, examined at their conference the results of negotiations on strategic weapons and the agreements called SALT II. They believe that these agreements represent an important step in negotiations between the two principal nuclear powers and that the agreements could pave the way for broader negotiations leading to general disarmament and reduction of tension.

However, for the nonalined countries those treaties are nothing more than part of the advance toward peace. Although negotiations between the big powers constitute a decisive element in this process, the nonalined countries once again reiterated that the endeavor to consolidate detente, extend it to all parts of the world and prevent the nuclear threat, the accumulation of weapons and, in sum, war, is a task in which all nations must participate and exercise their responsibility.

Mr Chairman: Basing ourselves on the concept of the universality of peace and the need to associate the search for peace--extended to all countries--with the struggle for national independence, full sovereignty and equality among states, we heads of state or government who met at the sixth summit in Havana devoted our attention to the more pressing problems in Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions.

It is important to emphasize that we based ourselves on an independent position that was not tied to policies which might be derived from the controversy between the big powers. If, despite this objective and uncompromising focus, the review of international events becomes a denunciation against the supporters of imperialism and colonialism, it merely reflects the essential reality of the contemporary world.

Thus, when the heads of state or government began their analysis of the situation in Africa and, after noting the advances made in the struggle of the African peoples for their emancipation, they emphasized as the fundamental problem of the region the need to eradicate from that continent, especially in southern Africa, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. It was indispensable to stress that the colonialist and imperialist powers were continuing their aggressive policies for the purpose of perpetuating, recovering or expanding their domination and exploitation of African nations. The dramatic situation in Africa is none other than that.

The nonalined countries could not avoid condemning the attacks on Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Botswana, the threats against Lesotho, the attempts at permanent destabilization in that region, and the role of the racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa. The need to urgently achieve the full liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia is not only one of the causes of the nonalined countries or of the most progressive forces of our times, but it already constitutes agreements of the international community through the United Nations which imply unavoidable duties whose violation also presupposes the need for international condemnation.

For this reason, when the heads of state or government in the final declaration agreed to condemn by name a group of Western countries--headed by the United States--for their direct and indirect collaboration in maintaining the racist oppression and criminal policy of South Africa, and, on the other hand, they recognized the role played by the nonalined countries, the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, socialist countries, Scandinavian countries and other democratic and progressive forces in support of the African peoples' struggle, there is not in all this the slightest manifestation of ideological inclination. It simply represents the faithful expression of objective reality. To condemn South Africa without mentioning those who make its criminal policy possible would have been incomprehensible.

From the sixth summit there emerged with more strength and urgency the need to end a situation which involves the rights of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia to their independence and the unpostponable need for the black men and women of South Africa to achieve a status in which they are considered equal and respected human beings, as well as that the conditions of respect and peace for all countries of the region be insured.

The continued support to national liberation movements, and to the [Zimbabwe] Patriotic Front and SWAPO was a decision that was as unanimous as it was foreseen. And it is not a case here, let us say it clearly, of expressing a unilateral preference for solution through armed struggle. It is true that the conference praised the people of Namibia and SWAPO--their true and sole representative--for having intensified the armed struggle and advancing it, and requested total and effective support for this type of combat, but this is because the South African racists have closed all paths to real negotiation since all attempts at negotiated solutions did not go beyond being mere stratagems.

The decision of the Commonwealth in its Lusaka meetings last August for the British Government to call for a conference as the authority in south Rhodesia to discuss the problems of Zimbabwe helped to confirm that the nonalined do not oppose solutions achieved without armed struggle as long as they bring about an authentic majority government, and independence is attained in a manner that satisfies the fighting peoples and which conforms with the resolutions of organizations such as the OAU, the United Nations and our nonalined countries.

Mr President: The sixth summit had to deplore again that Resolution 1514 of the UN General Assembly on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples has not been applied to Western Sahara. We must recall that the decisions of the nonalined countries and the UN resolutions, especially 3331 of the General Assembly, have reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence. Concerning this issue, Cuba feels special responsibility because it was a member of the UN committee which carried out the investigations on Western Sahara which allowed our representatives to confirm the wholehearted decision of the Saharan people for self-determination and independence. We reiterate here that the position of the nonalined countries is not one of antagonism toward any country. In hailing the agreement between the Republic of Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front and of Western Sahara and in deploring the spread of Morocco's armed occupation in the southern part of Western Sahara previously administered by Mauritania, one should only read into it the application of our principles and the UN agreements. That is why the conference expressed its hope that the ad hoc committee of the OAU established at the 16th OAU summit meeting will insure that the Saharan people may exercise their right to self-determination and independence as soon as possible.

The same principle and the same position of concluding agreements on Mayotte and the Malagasy Archipelago and their respective necessary reintegration to Comoros and Madagascar. [sentence as heard]

Mr President: There is no doubt that the problem of the Middle East has turned into one of the situations of most concern in current affairs. The sixth summit examined the matter in its two-fold dimension. On the one hand, the conference reaffirmed that Israel's determination to continue its policy of aggression, expansionism and colonial settlement in the territories it has occupied with the support of the United States constitutes a serious threat to peace and world security. At the same time, the conference examined the problem from the viewpoint of the rights of the Arab peoples and the Palestinaian question. For the nonalined countries, the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem. Both form an integrated whole which cannot be resolved separately. The basis for a just peace in the region begins with the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and presupposes for the Palestinian people the return of all their occupied territories and the recovery of their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state in Palestine in accordance with Resolution 3236 of the General Assembly. This implies the illegality and nullity of the measures adopted by Israel in the occupied Palestine and Arab territories as well as the establishment of colonies or settlements in Palestinian lands and the other Arab territories, the immediate dismantling of which is a prerequisite for the solution of the problem.

As I said in my speech to the sixth summit, we are not fanatics. The revolutionary movement has always affirmed its abhorrence of racial discrimination and pogroms of any kind, and deep in our hearts we repudiate with all our strength the unrelenting persecution and genocide that Nazism unleashed in its time against the Jewish people. But I cannot recall anything so similar in contemporary history than the eviction, persecution and genocide carried out today by imperialism and Zionism against the Palestinian people, stripped of their land, expelled from their own homeland, dispersed throughout the world, persecuted and murdered. The heroic Palestinians are an impressive example of abnegation and patriotism and are the living symbol of the greatest crime of our age. [applause]

Can anyone find it strange that the conference found itself forced, for reasons that do not arise from any political prejudice but from the objective analysis of facts, to point out that the policy of the United States plays a fundamental role in preventing the establishment of a just and complete peace in the region by alining itself with Israel, by supporting it, by working toward partial solutions that are favorable to Zionist objectives, and by safeguarding the fruits of Israeli aggression at the expense of the Arab people of Palestine and the whole Arab nation.

The facts, and only the facts, led the conference to condemn U.S. policies and maneuvers in the region. When the heads of state or government reached a consensus condemning the Camp David accords and the Egypt-Israel treaty of March 1979, the formulations were preceded by long hours of thorough study and of profitable exchanges which made it possible for the conference to consider those treaties not only as the total abandonment of the cause of the Arab peoples but also as an act of complicity with the continued occupation of the Arab territories. The words are hard, but true and just.

It is not the people of Egypt who have been subjected to the criticism of the organs of the movement. The Egyptian people have the respect of each of our countries and the solidarity of all of our peoples. The same voices that rose to denounce the Camp David accords and the Egypt-Israel treaty praised Gamal an-Nasir, founder of the movement and the embodiment of the combative traditions of the Arab nation. No one can ignore nor will ignore Egypt's historic role in Arab culture and development nor its merits as founder and driving force of the nonalined [movement].

The problems of Southeast Asia also held the attention of the conference. The growing conflicts and tension occurring there constitute a threat to peace that must be avoided. Similar concerns were expressed by the sixth summit regarding the situation in the Indian Ocean. The declaration approved 8 years ago by the UN General Assembly on this area as a peace zone has not attained its objectives. Military presence has not been reduced in that area. It is increasing. Military bases keep extending, now as far as South Africa. They also serve to watch the African liberation movements. The talks between the United States and the Soviet Union are still in suspense, despite the recent agreements between the two countries to discuss their resumption. This gave rise to the invitation by the sixth summit to all states interested in working effectively toward the objectives of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of Peace.

The sixth conference analyzed other problems of regional and world interest such as those pertaining to security and cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean problem, the tensions existing there now augmented as a result of Israel's aggressive policy and the support afforded to it by certain imperialist powers. It examined the situation of Cyprus, still occupied by foreign troops, and Korea, still divided in spite of the wishes of the Korean people for a peaceful reunification of their homeland. This led the nonalined countries to reaffirm and broaden resolutions of solidarity directed at the achievement of the aspirations of both peoples. It would be impossible to mention all the political decisions of the sixth summit. To do so would not allow us to touch on what we consider one of the most fundamental aspects of our sixth summit, its economic plans, the clamor of the developing peoples, weary of their backwardness and the suffering this backwardness causes.

Cuba, as host country, will tell all countries that are members of the international community about the final declaration and the additional resolutions of the conference. But allow me, before telling the views of the nonalined countries regarding the world economic situation, their demands and hopes, a few minutes to inform you of the main theme of the final declaration in regard to current Latin American affairs. The fact that the sixth summit was held in a Latin American country provided the heads of state or government meeting there the opportunity to recall that the peoples of that region began their efforts for independence at the very onset of the 19th century. They did not forget either, as stated in the declaration, that Latin America was one of the areas of the world which had suffered most in history from the aggression of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism of the United States and Europe. The participants of the conference felt it necessary to highlight that there are still traces of colonialism, neocolonialism and national oppression in that land of struggle. Therefore, the conference spoke out in favor of the eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. It condemned the existence of military bases in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as those in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and once again demanded that the areas of their territories occupied by those basis against the wishes of their peoples be returned to them by the Government of the United States and the rest of the colonial powers.

The experience in other areas made the heads of states or governments reject and condemn the attempt to create in the Caribbean a so-called security force, a neocolonial mechanism incompatible with the sovereignty, peace and security of countries. In asking the return to Argentina of the Malvinas Islands, in reiterating its support of the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, the conference again confirmed that which its declaration defined as the quintessence of nonalinement. It was pleased to verify that on 1 October the Panama Canal treaties signed by the Republic of Panama and the United States would go into effect. It gave its full support to those treaties, demanded that they be followed to the letter and spirit, and called on all the states of the world to adhere to the protocol of the treaty on the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal.

Despite the pressure, threats and flattery exerted, and despite the stubbornness of the U.S. Government in demanding that the problems of Puerto Rico be considered an internal affair of the United States, the heads of state or government reiterated their solidarity with the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico and with their inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, and exhorted the U.S. government to abstain from any political or repressive maneuver to perpetuate the colonial situation of Puerto Rico. [applause]

There can be no more worthy homage to the liberation traditions of Latin America and the heroic Puerto Rican people who recently celebrated the Grito de Lares [Puerto Rican call for independence from Spain] with which a hundred years ago it expressed its indomitable wish for freedom.

Referring to Latin America, the heads of state or government who had already analyzed the significance of the liberation process in Iran, could not but refer to the revolutionary upheaval in Grenada and the extraordinary victory of the people of Nicaragua and its vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [applause] and highlight the enormous historic significance this event has for the peoples of Latin America and the world. The heads of state or government also stressed a new factor in Latin American relations which is an example to other regions in the world--the solidarity and support of the Panamanian, Costa Rican and Mexican governments, and the countries of the subregional Andean Pact--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--in the attaining of a just solution to the Nicaraguan problem, as well as the historical solidarity of Cuba with the cause of this people.

I confess that these focuses on Latin America would have been enough for the Cuban people to justify all efforts and vigilance carried out by hundreds of thousands of men and women of our country in making it possible for Cuba to worthily welcome the fraternal countries of the nonalined movement at the Havana summit. But there was much more for Cuba--something for which we wish to express our thanks here at the tribune of the United Nations on behalf of our people. In Havana the Cuban people received support for its right to choose its political and social system, for its reclamation of the territory occupied by the Guantanamo base and for the condemnation of the blockage which the U.S. Government still [corrects himself] by which the U.S. Government still attempts to isolate and dreams of destroying the Cuban revolution. [applause] We appreciate the profound meaning and resounding universal denunciation which the movement has just made in Havana of the acts of hostility, pressure and threats by the United States toward Cuba, calling them a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international law, a threat to world peace.

Once again we answer our brothers and assure the universal community that Cuba will continue loyal to the principles of international solidarity.

Mr President: History has taught us that the access to independence by a people which has freed itself of the colonial or neocolonial system is, at the same time, the last act in a long struggle and the first in a new and difficult battle. This is because the independence, sovereignty and freedom of our peoples who are apparently free are continually threatened by foreign control of their natural resources, by the financial imposition of official international organizations and by the precarious situation of their economies which diminish their full sovereignty. Therefore, at the very start of its analysis of world economic problems the chiefs of state or government once again solemnly stressed the supreme importance of having to consolidate political independence by way of economic emancipation and reiterated that the existing international economic system runs counter to the basic interests of the developing countries, that it was profoundly unjust and incompatible with the development of the nonalined countries and other developing countries and did not contribute to the elimination of the economic and social ills which afflicted those countries.

On the other hand, they emphasized the historic mission which the nonalined countries movement should play in the struggle for the economic and political independence of all developing countries and peoples in exercising full and permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all types of resources and over their economic activities, to promote an in-depth restructuring through the establishment of a new international economic order. They conclude with these words: The struggle to eliminate the injustice of the existing international economic system and establish a new international economic order is an integral part of the struggle of the people for their political, economic, cultural and social struggle.

It is not necessary to show here up to what point the existing international economic order is profoundly unjust and incompatible with the development of the underdeveloped countries. The figures are already so well known that it is unnecessary for us. [Pauses] It is disputed whether the number of undernourished beings on our planet is only 400 million or if it has become 450 million as it is stated in certain international documents. Four hundred million hungry men and women is already too accusing a number. What no one doubts is that all of the hopes which have been displayed in the developing countries appear to have failed and to have been canceled by the end of this second decade of development.

The geneeral director of the FAO Council has recognized that progress continues deceptively slow in relation to the long-term development objectives decided on in international development strategy in the declaration and action program on the establishment of a new international economic order, in the resolution of the world conference on food and in various subsequent conferences. The agricultural and food production of the developing countries over these past 10 years has far from achieved the modest annual average increase of four percent, which was set forth to resolve some of the most urgent problems of world hunger, and leads to further reduced levels of consumption. As a consequence of this, the food imports by developing countries, which right now constitute an aggravating element in their deficit balance of payments, will very soon reach, according to the FAO, such proportions as to be unmanageable.

The official pledges of foreign aid in agriculture for developing countries diminish in face of this. This panorama cannot be embellished. Sometimes certain official documents reflect the circumstantial increases of agricultural production in certain areas of the underdeveloped world. Or they point out the occasional increases in prices of some agricultural articles. But this deals with transitory advances and fleeting advantages. The income in terms of agricultural exports by developing countries continues unstable and insufficient in relation to their needs to import food, fertilizer and other necessary goods to increase their own production. In Africa food production per inhabitant in 1977 was 11 percent less than 10 years earlier.

If backwardness is perpetuated in agriculture, the industrialization process does not progress either. It cannot advance because for the majority of the developed countries the industrialization of the developing countries is seen as a threat. In 1975 in Lima the World Conference on Industrialization set for us, the developing countries, the goal of contributing by the year 2000, 25 percent of all manufactured goods produced in the world. But the progress from Lima to today is so insignificant that if we do not accept the measures proposed by the sixth summit conference and do not carry out an urgent program of rectifying the economic policy of the majority of the developed countries, this goal will also be unfulfilled. We have not yet arrived at producing 9 percent of the world's manufactured goods. Our dependency is once again expressed by the fact that we, the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, import 26.1 percent of the manufactured goods in international trade and we only export 6.3 percent.

It will be said that there is a certain progress in industrial expansion. But it is not at the necessary rate nor in the key industries of the industrial economy. The Havana conference pointed this out. The world redistribution of industry, the so-called industrial redeployment, cannot consist in a new confirmation of profound economic inequalities which originated in the colonial period of the 19th century. At that time they condemned us to be producers of raw materials and cheap agricultural products. Now they want to use the abundant manpower and starvation wages of the developing countries to transfer to them the industries of least technology, lowest productivity and those which are the greatest polluters of the environment. We categorically reject this. The developed market economy countries today absorb more than 85 percent of the world's manufactured goods production, among which is the highest technology industrial development. They also control over 83 percent of industrial exports. Twenty-six percent of these exports go to the developing countries, whose markets they monopolize. The most serious aspect of this structure of dependency is that that which we import--that is, not only capital goods but also the articles of consumption--is manufactured according to the demands, needs and the technology of the countries of greatest industrial development and the patterns of the consumer society. These goods are introduced through openings in our trade, infecting our societies and, in this way, add a new element in the already permanent structural crisis.

As a result of all this, as the chiefs of state or government saw at Havana, the existing gap between developed and developing countries not only exists, but has been substantially widened. The relative participation by the developing countries in world production considerably decreased over the last two decades, resulting in even more disastrous consequences, in phenomena such as malnutrition, illiteracy and unsanitary conditions. Some have wanted to resolve the tragic problem of humanity with drastic measures to reduce the population. They recall that war and epidemics have helped reduce the population in other periods. They even want something more. They want to attribute underdevelopment to the population explosion. But the population explosion is not the cause, rather it is the consequence of underdevelopment. In its turn development will bring solution to poverty and contribute through education and culture so that our countries achieve rational and adequate growth rates.

A recent World Bank report pointed out a more serious prospect. It says that it is possible that by the year 2000 there will be 600 million inhabitants on this earth who will still be in absolute poverty.

Mr President, Messrs Representatives: The situation of industrial and agricultural backwardness from which the developing countries have not been able to free themselves is without a doubt, as the sixth summit pointed out, the result of unjust and unequal international relations. Added to this now, as the Havana declaration also points out, is the prolonged crisis of the international economy. I will not spend too much time on this aspect.

Let us now state that we, the chiefs of state or government, consider that the crisis of the international economic system is not a situation but rather a symptom of structural breakdown and an imbalance which are part of its own nature; that this imbalance has been aggravated by the refusal of the developed market economies to control their foreign imbalances and their high levels of inflation and unemployment; that inflation has been applying the only measures which could end it. And we also pointed out, because it is something which we will refer to later and which is also stated in the Havana declaration, that this crisis is at the same time the result of the persistent lack of equality in international economic relations. Resolving this imbalance, as we propose, will contribute toward lessening and ending the crisis itself.

What are the main points which the representatives of the nonalined countries movement drew up in Havana? We condemned the persistent diversion of human and material resources toward an arms race which is unproductive, wasteful and dangerous for mankind. [applause]

And we demanded that a considerable part of the resources now used for armaments, particularly by the major powers, be used for economic and social development.

We have expressed our grave concern over the insignificant progress of the negotiations dealing with the implementation of the declaration and the action program on the establishment of an international economic order. We pointed out that this was due to the lack of political desire by most of the developed countries and we expressedly censured the delaying, diversionist and divisionist tactics adopted by those countries. The failure of the Fifth UNCTAD session demonstrated this situation.

We confirmed that the unequal trade in international economic relations, denounced as an essential characteristic of the system, has become even more unequal. While the prices of manufactured goods, capital goods, food products and services which we import from the developed countries constantly increase, the prices of the raw materials which we export are stagnant and are subjected to constant fluctuations. Trade relations have worsened. We stressed that protectionism, which was one of the elements that worsened the great depression of the 1930's, has again been introduced by certain developed countries. The conference lamented that in the GATT negotiations the developed member countries did not bear in mind the interests and concerns of developing countries, particularly the less-developed countries. The conference also criticized certain developed countries for increasing the use of domestic subsidies for specific products to the detriment of crops which are of interest to developing countries.

The conference deplored the deficiencies in the scope and functioning of the generalized preference system and, in that spirit, condemned the discriminatory restrictions in U.S. foreign trade laws and the inflexible position of certain developed countries which prevented agreement on these problems at the Fifth UNCTAD session.

We expressed concern over the constant deterioration of the international monetary situation, the instability in the exchange rates of the main reserve currencies and inflation. These factors intensify the imbalance of the international economic situation, create additional difficulties for developing countries, decrease the real value of their export revenues and reduce that of their foreign exchange reserves. We noted the disorderly growth of international monetary resources, basically through the use of devaluated U.S. dollars and other currency reserves. We noted that while the inequality of international economic relations had increased the developing countries accumulated foreign debt--to more than $300 billion--international financial organizations and private banks had raised interests rates, shortened the amortization terms of loans, thus financially smothering the developing countries. As the conference noted, all of this becomes a coercive element in the negotiations, permitting these financial institutions to obtain additional political and economic advantages at the expense of our countries.

The conference kept in mind the neocolonialist effort to prevent developing countries from permanently and effectively exercising their full sovereignty over natural resources and reaffirmed that right. It supported the efforts of developing countries which produce raw materials to obtain just and profitable prices for their exports and to improve their export revenues in real terms.

The conference paid more attention than ever to strengthening economic relations and scientific-technical and technological cooperation among the developing countries. We can define this concept as collective self-sufficiency. That is, mutual support and cooperation among the developing countries so they will be able to depend on their own collective forces. In the Havana declaration, this position gained strength which it never had before. Cuba, as president of the movement and coordinating country, plans to carry out, along with the Group of 77, all efforts necessary to promote the action program outlined by the conference regarding economic cooperation.

Nevertheless, we do not view this collective self-sufficiency as something even closely resembling autarchy. We see it as a factor in international relations which will put into play all the possibilities and resources of this considerable and important part of mankind which we developing countries represent. We hope to incorporate it into the general current of resources and the economy, which it can mobilize in the capitalist camp as well as in socialist countries.

Mr President, the sixth summit rejected the attempts of some developed countries which are trying to use the energy issue to divide the developing countries. The energy problem can only be examined in its historical context, bearing in mind how the consumption patterns of certain developed countries led to the squandering of hydrocarbons and at the same time underscoring the plundering by the transnational companies which until recently have benefited from the supply of cheap energy, which they used irresponsibly.

Transnational companies are simultaneously exploiting producers and consumers and are making huge and unjustified profits. At the same time they are trying to blame the developing petroleum exporting countries for the current situation. Permit me to recall that in my opening speech to the conference I pointed out the distressing situation of those developing countries which are not petroleum producers, particularly the less developed countries. I expressed the certainty that the nonalined petroleum producing countries would find formulas to lessen the unfavorable situation of those countries already hit by inflation and unequal trade relations and suffering from deficits in their trade balances and a considerable increase of their foreign debt. However, this does not preclude the developed countries, their monopolies and transnational companies from bearing the main responsibility. On examining the energy problem from this viewpoint, the chiefs of state or government stressed that the problem should be the object of discussions in the context of international negotiations conducted at the United Nations with the participation of all countries and linking the energy problem with all development problems, financial and monetary reforms, international trade and raw materials so that a global analysis can be made of the aspects dealing with the establishment of a new international economic order.

In reviewing the main problems which affect developing countries in the international economic arena, one could not disregard the operation of transnational companies. Once again their policies and practices were declared unacceptable. It was charged that they exhaust resources, disrupt economies and violate the sovereignty of developing countries in their search for profits. They undermine peoples' rights of self-determination, violate the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of states and frequently resort to bribes, corruption and other undesirable practices through which they try and do subordinate developing countries to the industrialized countries.

In view of the lack of sufficient progress at the UN to prepare the code of conduct that regulates the activities of transnationals, the conference reaffirmed the urgent need to conclude the code in order to give the international community a legal instrument to control and regulate the activities of transnationals in line with the goals and aspirations of developing countries. In referring to all the burdensome negative aspects of the international situation of developing countries, the sixth summit called attention to the problems affecting the less developed countries, which are at a disadvantage because they are landlocked, and those Mediterranean and other isolated countries and called for the adoption of urgent and special measures in order to (?mitigate) their situation.

This is, Mr President and representatives, the pessimistic, somber and discouraging outlook that the nonalined countries had to face when they met in Havana.

However, the nonalined countries did not allow themselves to be dragged to frustrating and desperate positions, which would be understandable. At the same time in which they drafted strategies that enable them to carry their struggle forward, the chiefs of state and government reiterated their demands and defined their positions. The first basic goal of our struggle consists of reducing and eliminating the unequal exchange prevalent today which converts international trade into a profitable instrument for the additional plundering of our resources.

Today we in the underdeveloped countries must work 10 hours to match 1 hour's work in developed countries. The nonalined countries demand that serious attention be given to the integrated program for basic products which have been so far manipulated and disregarded in the so-called North-South negotiations. They also demand that the common fund, which was to be a stabilization instrument, be promoted in order to establish a permanent connection between the prices they receive for their products and the prices of their imports, a matter which has scarcely been integrated. For the nonalined countries this connection, which permanently ties the prices of their exports to the prices of basic equipment, industrial products, raw materials and technology imported from developed countries, constitutes an essential pivot for all future economic negotiations. The developing countries demand that the countries which have caused the inflation and encourage it with their policies adopt the necessary measures to control it, thus ending the negative results of the unequal exchange. The developing countries demand and will continue their struggle to insure that the industrial goods of their incipient economies have access to the markets of developed countries. They demand that the vicious protectionism, which has been reintroduced into the international economy and which threatens to lead us into a dismal economic war, be eliminated. They demand that the generalized and nonreciprocal preference system be applied for all without any deceptions as a way of permitting the development of their new industries without having them crushed on the international market by the superior technological resources of the developed countries.

The nonalined countries believe that the negotiations which are about to conclude on the Law of the Sea must not, as certain developed countries intend, ratify the existing imbalance regarding marine resources, but correct it.

The Conference on the Law of the Sea has once again served to show the arrogance and imperialistic stance of certain countries which, placing their technological possibilities ahead of the spirit of understanding and compromise that the developing countries request, threaten to unilaterally mine the ocean floor. The developing countries' debt has already reached $335 billion. It is estimated that the total payment for servicing the foreign debt amounts to more than $40 billion each year which represents more than 20 percent of their annual exports. Furthermore, the average per capita income in the developed countries is now 14 times greater than that of the underdeveloped countries. This situation is already unbearable. The developing countries need new systems of financing through which they can receive the necessary financial resources for the continuous and independent development of their economies. The financing may be through long-range terms or at low interest rates.

The use of financial resources must be at the complete disposal of the developing countries so that they can establish the priority system which corresponds to their industrial development plans. These funds must not be absorbed, as is currently the case, by the transnationals which derive additional benefits by taking advantage of their alleged financial contribution to development in order to worsen the economic situation of developing countries and obtain maximum profits from the exploitation of the resources of these countries. The developing countries and the nonalined movement in their name demand that a large part of the great resources which mankind presently wastes in the arms race be devoted to development which will simultaneously help to remove the threat of war and facilitate an improvement in the international situation.

The nonalined countries, expressing the stand of all the developing countries, demand a new international monetary system in order to prevent the disastrous fluctuations of the currencies which prevail in the international market, particularly the U.S. dollar. The financial disorder is an additional blow to the developing countries which hope that they will be included in the new monetary system and will participate in making decisions as representatives of the largest group of countries in the international community and of more than 1.5 billion men and women.

In summary, Mr President and representatives, unequal exchange ruins our peoples and must cease. Inflation exported to our countries ruins our peoples and must cease. Protectionism ruins our peoples and must cease. The existing imbalance in the exploitation of marine resources is abusive and must be abolished.

The insufficient financial resources developing countries receive should be increased. Arms expenses are irrational. They should cease and these funds should be used to finance development. The current international monetary system is bankrupt and should be replaced. The debts of countries which are relatively less developed and in disadvantageous situations are unbearable and cannot be resolved. They should be canceled. [applause]

Indebtness economically overwhelms the rest of the developing countries and it should be alleviated. Instead of narrowing, the economic abyss between the developed countries and those that want to develop is widening and it should disappear. These are the demands of the underdeveloped countries.

Mr President, representatives: Attention to these demands, some of which have been systematically presented by the developing countries at international forums through the Group of 77 and the nonalined movement, would make it possible to change the course of the international economic situation. This would offer the developing countries the institutional conditions necessary to organize programs that would definitely place them on the path to development.

But even if all these measures were put into practice, even if the mistakes and vices of the present system of international relations were rectified, the underdeveloped countries would still lack a decisive element: external financing. All internal efforts all the sacrifices that the peoples in developing countries are making and are willing to make in the future, all the chances to increase their economic potential, obtained upon eliminating the inequalities between export and import prices and improving the conditions under which their foreign trade is carried out will nonetheless be insufficient.

In the light of their real and present financial situation they also need sufficient resources to pay their debts and to undertake the enormous international expenses that the leap toward development demands. Here too the figures are too well known to need repeating.

The sixth summit showed concern over the fact that not only is the underdeveloped countries' debt practically unbearable but it grows each year at a galloping rate. And the data provided by a recent World Bank report--released at the time of our conference in Havana--confirm that the situation grows more serious each day. In 1978 alone the external public debt of 96 developing countries increased by $51 billion. This rate increases the debt to the astronomical figures mentioned.

Mr President, we cannot resign ourselves to this somber panorama. The most respected economists, both Westerners and those who follow Marxist concepts, admit that the manner in which the developing countries' international indebtedness system operates is totally irrational and that its maintenance threatens to bring about a sudden change that will endanger the entire precarious and unstable world economic balance.

Some people try to explain the surprising economic fact that the international banking centers continue to supply funds to countries which are technically bankrupt by alleging that it is a generous contribution aimed at helping those countries bear their economic difficulties. But that is not the case. It is in fact an operation to save the international capitalist system.

In October 1978 the Commission of European Communities by way of admission offered the following explanation: The current world economic balance depends to a considerable on continuing the flow of private loans to those developing countries that do not produce oil at levels unprecedented before 1974, and any obstacle to that flow will endanger that balance.

World financial bankruptcy would primarily be very hard for underdeveloped countries and for workers in developed capitalist countries. It would also affect the most stable socialist economies. But it is doubtful that the capitalist system could survive such a catastrophe. It would be difficult to keep the terrible economic situation that would result from inevitably leading to a world conflagration. There is talk already about special military forces to occupy the oil fields and raw materials sources. Although all should be concerned over this somber panorama, it should primarily be the concern of those who have greater wealth and material well-being. After all, we revolutionaries are not too scared by the prospect of a world without capitalism. [applause]

It has been proposed that instead of a spirit of confrontation we resort to a sense of world economic interdependence that would permit a conjunction of all economic forces in order to obtain common benefits. But this concept of interdependence is acceptable only when one first admits the intrinsic and brutal injustice of the present interdependence. The developing countries have rejected the proposal to impose on them interdependence based on acceptance of the unjust and arbitrary international division of labor, which modern colonialism imposed on them after the English industrial revolution and imperialism expanded.

If one wants to prevent confrontation and struggle, which is the only path apparently open to the developing countries--a path which offers long and difficult battles whose proportions cannot currently be predicted--we must all search and find formulas for cooperation and solve the big problems. Although these problems affect our peoples, they cannot be solved without affecting the more developed countries in some way.

A few years ago we said that the irrational waste of material goods and the subsequent squandering of economic resources by developed capitalist countries was inexcusable. What else caused the dramatic energy crisis which we are experiencing? And who bears the worst consequences of this crisis? The underdeveloped countries which do not produce oil. These views on the need to end the squandering by the consumer societies are now generally held. A recent document of the UN Industrial Development Organization states that current lifestyles, particularly in the industrialized countries, may have to undergo a radical and painful change.

It is clear that the developing countries cannot and do not expect that the changes that they seek and the financing that they need will come as gifts as a result of mere analyses of international economic problems. In this process, which involves contradictions, struggles and negotiations, the nonalined countries have to depend first of all on their own decisions and efforts.

This position clearly emerged from the sixth summit. In the economic section of the final declaration, the chiefs of state or government recognized the need to bring about the necessary structural changes in the social and economic fields in their countries in view of the fact that this is the only way to eliminate their economies' current vulnerability and to convert simple statistical growth into true development. Only in this way, the chiefs of state admit, would the people be willing to pay the price that would be demanded of the main protagonists of the process. As we said on that occasion, if the system is socially just, the possibilities of survival and economic and social development are incomparably better. My country's history is an irrefutable example of this.

The growing and undelayable need to solve underdevelopment makes us return, Mr President, to the problem which we touched upon a short while ago and which we want to be the final one which we bring up at this 34th UN General Assembly. I refer to international financing. One of the most serious phenomena that accompany the increasing indebtedness of developing countries is, as we said, the fact that these countries are forced to use most of the money they receive from abroad to cover their trade balance and current account deficits, to renew debts and to pay interest. If we take the example of the nonpetroleum exporting developing countries--whose situation I referred to in the Havana conference--in just the past 6 years they have accumulated deficits in their trade balances which amount to over $200 billion.

In view of this, the investments which the developing countries really need are huge. They need them precisely and without exception in fields and products of little profit which do not attract private foreign investors and lenders. In order to increase food production to eliminate the malnutrition of these 450 million persons which we have mentioned, new land and water resources will have to be developed. According to specialized estimates, the total cultivated land of developing countries has to be increased by 76 million hectares in the next 10 years and irrigated lands by more than 10 million. Forty-five million hectares must be prepared for irrigation. It is for this reason that the most modest estimates show that international financial aid--and we refer to aid and not the total flow of resources--must annually amount to from $8 million to $9 million to achieve an agricultural growth rate of 3.5 to 4 percent in developing countries.

If we examine industrialization, the estimates greatly exceed those parameters. The UN Conference on Industrial Development, on drawing up the goals which we mentioned, in its Lima meeting determined that financing must be at the center of international development policy and that in the year 2000 it must reach levels of $450 million to $500 million a year, of which one-third, that is, $150 million to $165 million, must be foreign financing.

But development, Mr President and representatives, is not just agriculture and industrialization. Development deals mainly with human beings who must be the protagonists and the goal of any development effort. To take the example of Cuba, I will point out that in the past 5 years our country has spent an average of almost $200 million a year in constructive investments for education. The investments in construction and equipment for public health amount to an average of more than $40 million a year. And Cuba is only one of the almost 100 developing countries and one of the smallest with regard to geography and population. Therefore, it can be estimated that in the investments for education and public health services developing countries will need to have tens of billions of dollars more a year to overcome underdevelopment.

This is the big problem we are facing. Gentlemen, this is not only our problem. The problem of those countries which are victims of underdevelopment and insufficient development is a problem of the entire international community. On more than one occasion it has been said that we have been forced to be underdeveloped by imperialists, colonialism and neocolonialism. The task of helping us overcome underdevelopment is therefore an historic and moral obligation on those who benefited from the plunder of our resources and the exploitation of our men and women during decades and centuries. [applause]

It is also a task for mankind, as the sixth summit meeting has started. The socialist countries did not contribute to the plundering of the world nor are they responsible for the phenomenon of underdevelopment. However, they understand and assume the obligation of helping to overcome it because of the nature of their social system in which international solidarity is a premise. Similarly, the world expects the developed countries which produce oil to also contribute to the flow of resources that would encourage foreign financing for development. Its expectation is not based on historical obligations and duties which nobody could impose on them but on a hope and a duty of solidarity among underdeveloped countries. The great oil producing countries must be aware of their responsibilities, even the better developed countries must contribute. Cuba, which does not speak here on behalf of its interests and is not defending a national goal, is willing to contribute to the extent of its means, thousands or tens of thousands of technicians, doctors, teachers, agronomists, hydraulic engineers, mechanical engineers, economists, medium-level technicians qualified workers and so forth. For this reason it is time for all to unite in the task to bring complete nations and hundreds of millions of human being out of a backward state, misery, malnutrition, disease and illiteracy which deprive them of fully enjoying the dignity and pride of calling themselves men. [applause]

We must organize the resources for development and that is our joint obligation, Mr President, there are so many special, multilateral, public and private funds whose objective is to contribute to one or another aspect of development whether agricultural, industrial, or to compensate deficits in the balance of payments that it is not easy for me--in bringing up the economic problems discussed at the sixth summit meeting here at the 34th assembly--to make a specific proposal for the establishment of a new fund. However, there are no doubts that the problem of financing must be carefully and thoroughly studied in order to solve it.

Aside from the resources already available through the various channels--banks, lending organizations, international organizations and private financial institutions--we must discuss and decide the way in which the strategy for development will include the additional contribution of at least $300 billion based on 1977 real values in order to start the new decade. This figure will be distributed in annual amounts that should not be less than $25 billion during the first few years and should be invested in underdeveloped countries. [applause]

This aid must be made by way of donations and long-term soft loans at minimal interest. It is very important to mobilize these additional funds as a contribution from the developed world and the countries with resources to the underdeveloped world over the next 10 years. If we want peace, these resources are needed. Without them there will be no peace. Some might think that we are demanding too much; however, I think that the figure is still modest. According to statistics and as I stated at the inauguration of the sixth nonalined summit, the world currently invests more than $300 billion in military expenditures every year. With $300 billion we could build in 1 year 600,000 schools for 400 million children or 60 million comfortable houses for 300 million persons or 30,000 hospitals with 18 million beds or 20,000 factories with jobs for more than 20 million workers or irrigate 150 million hectares of land which, with adequate technology, could feed 1 billion persons. Mankind squanders that much money every year in military expenditures. Let us consider the large number of human resources, who are very young, the scientific and technical resources, the fuel, raw materials and other goods which are squandered. This is the great price for not having a true climate of trust and peace in the world. The United States alone will spend six times that figure in military-related activities during the 1980-1990 decade.

For 10 years of development we are demanding less money than is currently spent every year by the war ministries, and much less than will be spent in military expenditures 10 years from now. Some may think that this demand is irrational but the truly irrational thing is the madness of our times and the risks threatening mankind. The enormous responsibility of studying, organizing and distributing these resources should fall completely on the United Nations.

The international community itself should administer those funds under conditions of absolute equality for each country, be it a contributor or a beneficiary, without political conditions and without the amount of donations having anything to do with the power of certain groups to decide on the right time to grant a loan or on the destination of the funds.

Although the flow of resources should be considered in financial terms it should not be based exclusively on them. It should also be based on equipment, fertilizer, raw materials, fuel and complete plants evaluated in terms of international trade. Aid in the form of technical personnel and the training of technicians should also be considered a contribution.

We are sure, Mr President and representatives, that if the UN secretary general with the aid of the president of the Assembly, with all the prestige and weight carried by this organization supported at the outset, moreover, by the influence that the developing countries and the Group of 77 would lend to this initiative, convoked the various sectors we have mentioned in order to begin discussions in which there would be no place for the so-called North-South antagonism or the so-called East-West antagonism but rather in which all forces would be in attendance sharing a common task, a common duty, and a common hope. This idea we now present to the General Assembly could be crowned by success. This project would not just benefit developing countries. It would benefit all nations. As revolutionaries, confrontations do not scare us. We have faith in history and in the people. But as spokesman and interpreter for 95 countries we are responsible for fighting on behalf of collaboration among the peoples and if that collaboration is achieved on new and just bases, it will benefit all countries which today comprise the international community and it will particularly benefit world peace.

Development can be, in the short term, a task which requires apparent sacrifices and even contributions that might seem unrecoverable. But the vast world which today lives in backwardness, lacking purchasing power and with its capacity for consumption extremely limited, will incorporate upon its development a torrent of hundreds of millions of consumers and producers, the only ones capable of rehabilitating the international economy, including that of the developed countries which today are causing and suffering from the economic crisis.

The history of international trade has shown that development is the most dynamic factor of world commerce. The greatest part of the trade carried on at present is carried out among countries which are fully industrialized. We must insure that to the extent that industrialization and world progress expands, there will also be an expansion in commercial exchange that is beneficial to all. That is what we ask, in the name of the developing countries, and we support the cause of many countries. We are not asking for a handout. If we fail to find adequate solutions, we will all be victims of the catastrophe.

Mr President, distinguished representatives: There is often talk of human rights, but it is also necessary to speak of the rights of humanity. Why should some people walk around barefoot so that others can travel in luxurious automobiles? Why should some live for 35 years so that others can live for 70? Why should some be miserably poor so that others can be overly rich? I speak in the name of the children in the world who do not have a piece of bread. [applause] I speak in the name of the sick who do not have medicine. I speak on behalf of those whose right to life and human dignity have been denied.

Some countries have access to the sea; others do not. [applause] Some have energy resources; others do not. Some have abundant lands on which to grow food; others do not. Some are so saturated with machines and factories that one cannot even breathe the air of their poisoned atmosphere; [applause] others have nothing more than their emaciated arms with which to earn their bread. In other words, some countries have abundant resources; others have none.

What is the destiny of the latter? To starve to death? To be eternally poor? Of what use, then, is civilization? What is the use of man's conscience? Of what use is the United Nations? [applause] Of what use is the world? It is not possible to speak of peace in the name of tens of millions of human beings who die yearly of hunger, of curable disease throughout the world. One cannot speak of peace in the name of 900 million illiterate persons.

The exploitation of poor countries by rich countries must cease. I know that in many poor countries there are also exploiters and exploited. I am addressing the rich nations, asking them to contribute. I am addressing the poor countries, asking them to distribute. Enough of words. Deeds are needed. [applause]

Enough of abstractions. Specific actions are needed. Enough of talk about a speculative new international economic order which no one understands. [applause] It is necessary to talk of a real and objective order that everyone understands.

I have not come here as the prophet of revolution. I have not come to request or express the desire for violent upheaval in the world.

I am here to talk of peace and cooperation among nations. I am here to warn that either injustice and inequalities are solved peacefully and wisely, or the future is going to be apocalyptic. [applause]

The sound of weapons, of threatening words and prepotency in the international arena must cease. [applause]

Enough of the illusion that the world's problems can be solved with nuclear weapons. Bombs might kill the hungry, the sick and the ignorant, but they cannot kill hunger, disease, ignorance and the people's just rebellion. In the holocaust, the wealthy will also die. They are the ones that stand to lose the most in this world. [applause]

Let us say farewell to arms and concentrate in a civilized manner on the most urgent problems of our time. This is the responsibility and most sacred duty of every statesman in the world. Furthermore, this is an indispensable requirement for mankind's survival.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Meetings With Grenada, Tanzania Officials

FL121144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Oct 79 FL

[Excerpts] On the morning of his first working day in New York Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, toured the site of the Cuban mission to the United Nations. Fidel first visited the children's center set up in the building and shortly afterwards he went to the school. Both centers operate in the same location for the children of Cuban personnel accredited to the United Nations.

Shortly after midday Fidel met with Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada and minister of foreign relations. As we reported earlier, on Wednesday Bishop spoke at the UN General Assembly general debate. Attending Fidel's meeting with Maurice Bishop which was held at the Cuban mission were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Kendrick (Bernard) Radix, Grenada permanent representative to the United Nations. The meeting between the two statesmen and their entourage took place in an atmosphere of friendship and frank comraderie. Shortly afterwards our commander in chief met with Salim Ahmad Salim, Tanzanian permanent representative to the United Nations and president of the present General Assembly.

Talks With Waldheim

FL130418 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 13 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Councils of State and Minsters President Fidel Castro and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim this morning discussed the international situation, especially world social and economic problems. During the talks, which lasted 40 minutes and were held prior to the Cuban president's address to the General Assembly, the two personalities discussed the role and activities of the nonalined countries movement, which is currently being chaired by Cuba. One topic of special attention was the link between the objectives of the nonalined movement and those of the United Nations.

Reception for Nonalined Delegates

FL130408 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 13 Oct 79 FL

[Text] At the headquarters of the Cuban mission to the United Nations, Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro has hosted a reception for the representatives of the nonalined countries attending the 34th UN General Assembly meeting. Together with Fidel the guests were welcomed by Councils of State and Ministers Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Cuban Permanent Representative to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri. Attending the reception were UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and his wife, as well as Salim A. Salim, president of the current Un General Assembly meeting, among many others.

Return to Cuba

PA150142 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has returned to Havana after presenting a report to the UN General Assembly in his capacity as president of the nonalined movement.

In his speech, which had a widespread international impact, Fidel Castro made an impressive denunciation of the world economic situation, which has received almost unanimous support from the community of nations.

His last activity in New York--where he stayed 77 hours--was a fraternal meeting with three of the four Puerto Rican nationalists who were recently freed after spending over 25 years in jail in the United States. Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda and Irving Flores--who traveled from Puerto Rico to meet with the Cuban leader--said the meeting was unforgettable. It was also attended by Carlos Penon, leader of the fishermen of the Puerto Rican island of Vieques.

Hours earlier, Fidel Castro had received black U.S. Congressmen Ronald Dellums and Mike Leland, who advocate the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, which have been broken since January 1961.

If the United States can maintain relations with the Soviet Union and China, why cannot there be relations with a small nation 90 miles off the Florida coast, Dellums told the press upon leaving the meeting.

Castro also met with Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano and with the permanent Indian representative at the United Nations, Brajesh Chandra Mishra.

AFRICAN, NICARAGUAN DELEGATES HAIL CASTRO SPEECH

FL131213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Our special correspondent to the United Nations Lino Betancourt has obtained various impressions about the momentous speech by Fidel at the UN General Assembly. Here is his report to us moments after Fidel's momentous appearance at the General Assembly:

[Begin Betancourt recording] The representatives of the African National Council, POLISARIO Front, Mauritius, Iraq, Mozambique and Nicaragua gave their impressions of the speech by Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro. The African National Council representative referred to the world importance of Fidel's speech which he termed momentous. The POLISARIO Front representative called Fidel's speech impressive for the manner in which he defended the causes of Africa and Latin America.

The representatives of Mauritius and Iraq declared that they felt highly pleased with Fidel's speech. The Mozambican representative said Fidel had expressed his concern for the building of a new world.

Here are the complete statements made by the Nicaraguan representative: [end Betancourt recording] [Begin Nicaraguan delegate's recording] I believe that the speech by Commander Castro had a deep human, social and political feeling. I believe it represents the current aspirations of all developing countries. Moreover, I believe that his specific proposal to launch in the next decade what we could say a demand for peace of $3 billion [as heard] to promote development and financing in the developing countries is a concrete one and, in the short term, it could become an effective banner for the developing countries in their struggle to overcome their difficulties which precisely are the result of the historic exploitation by the industrialized capitalist countries. Commander Castro specifically noted that the debt of developing countries has resulted from the historic exploitation by these industrialized capitalist countries and this is precisely the statement made by Cmdr Daniel Ortega in his speech at the United Nations when he pointed out that the international community and, above all, the industrialized capitalist countries which systematically supported Somoza were morally and politically responsible for this debt and should help to pay it. In this regard, we believe that it [Fidel Castro speech] focuses on the real situation being experienced by our underdeveloped or developing countries. [end recording]

COMMENTATOR NOTES WORLDWIDE PRAISE OF CASTRO ADDRESS

FL131709 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Oct 79 FL

[Guido Garcia Inclan commentary: "Fidel at the UN"]

[Text] The curious thing about this commentary is that I have no commentary to make. Fidel was equal to Fidel, period. Therefore, the only thing I was interested in was to tell you of the world's reaction after Fidel's words.

I have spent the night listening to the radio and reading news reports. It was a duty. Moreover, it was the Cuban thing to do.

As always, Fidel was up to what he had to do and say, everything else [words indistinct]. The most responsible U.S. newspaper, which is published in New York itself where the United Nations is located, would say almost the same thing I am saying, that Fidel had been equal to a statesman, that he had performed fully his duty as leader of the nonalined nations.

The Washington POST said the same thing. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of Boston also praised the human and responsible words of our revolutionary leader.

Shortly after Fidel concluded his 2-hour speech, (?radio stations) hastened to be heard everywhere. German radio, Spanish radio, Radio Moscow and all the Yankee radio stations concurred in praising Fidel. This does not happen often.

There is (?no comment) to make about the stateless persons who spend their time speaking against the one who treats them well. [as heard] It is enough to say that the chairman of the United Nations and all the heads of state who were there at that Assembly of honor warmly congratulated and embraced our Fidel.

Deeply moved, it was already dawn when I wrote these words for you, dear listeners. It was my duty as a journalist. But, above all, it was a great feeling for a Cuban who saw his flag flying high, higher than ever.

DEMONSTRATORS IN NEW YORK DEMAND END OF BLOCKADE

FL131218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Despite the cold and rain, hundreds of persons yesterday demonstrated in front of the United Nations to reaffirm their support for Cuba and demand an end to the economic blockade imposed on our country by the United States. The demonstration--convened by U.S. political, labor and religious organizations--also demanded the return of the Guantanamo Naval Base and an end to the acts of aggression and threats against Cuba. Under persistent rain and an 8-degree centigrade temperature, the demonstrators shouted slogans, sang revolutionary songs and shouted "vivas" to Fidel and the Cuban Revolution.

PRESS COVERAGE OF CASTRO'S NEW YORK VISIT REPORTED

FL121238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in New York is receiving the attention of various news media, each one focusing on what is in accordance with their views and sympathies. In some papers there were frontpage spreads, including photographs. And on television there have been numerous scenes of Fidel's arrival and commentaries on the arrival.

The tabloid The DAILY NEWS published a large headline which stated: Fidel Is Here, with two other full page lines and a photograph of our commander in chief in the car taking him to the Cuban mission. Other papers have dealt with the matter from the point of view of the difficulties, including a photograph of an incident caused by counterrevolutionary elements close to the Cuban mission and which got the response it deserved from our men.

GRANMA has published an article under the headline--New York, A Test, A Challenge. The article refers to the departure and arrival of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to that North American city and the interview held with two independent newsmen from the (?downtown community center).

Fidel said that the trip to New York is perhaps a test, a spiritual test. The circumstances are a little difficult. I will be traveling to a hostile environment, where there are some risks. Only in this sense can I say that it is a spiritual test.

But if this is so, it seems that these prospects only stimulate and animate the commander in chief. Throughout the trip he was tireless and with an invariable good humor, during which he spent time talking with the Cuban comrades and held a several minute interview with the two North American newsmen.

Sitting in an aisle seat of the IL-62 plane in his usual fatigues, Fidel answered dozens of questions. When they asked him about the maneuvers started by the United States in Guantanamo he said that they are wasting money, they are ruining the North American taxpayers and they are not resolving any problem. We are calm. Smilingly he said that we like these movements because they keep us alert, encourage our combat readiness and our spirit of struggle. Regarding the reason for his trip he said that it was a basic duty to fulfill the agreement to present to the United Nations the results of the sixth nonalined summit. Regarding the possibility of meeting with some official of the North American Government he said that this did not depend on him, but rather on the U.S. officials because he was not opposed to it.

MEXICO SUPPORTS CUBA AS HOST OF WORLD SUGAR MEETING

FL111713 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Mexico will back Cuba as the site for the International Association of Sugar Technicians 18th congress. Our country will formally make the request at the 17th congress which will be held in Manila, Philippines in February 1980. (Alfonso Maija Calvo), president of the Mexican Association of Sugar Technicians, handed Ing Miguel A. Urrutia, president of the Cuban Association of Sugar Technicians, a letter responding to a request for support which our organization had sent to that fraternal country.

Mexico, which is one of the countries that could have been the site of the congress, declined this honor in favor of Cuba. (Alfonso Maija) is participating in the Cuban Sugar Technicians Association 42d congress which is meeting at the Palace of Conventions with the attendance of about 700 national and foreign delegates and guests.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH CAPE VERDE OPEN 12 OCT

FL121938 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1925 GMT 12 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The first intergovernmental cooperation meeting between Cuba and Cape Verde began this morning for the signing of a protocol covering the fields of transportation, construction and communications. Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, chaired the opening of talks for the Cuban side while (Antonio Mar Lima), deputy minister of transportation and communications, chaired the Cape Verde side.

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES 'CONCERN' OVER SOVIET TROOPS

PA130230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 12 Oct (AFP)--The Dominican Government declared today that the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba helps to heighten concern and tensions in the Caribbean, an area which has suffered disruptions of peace in the course of its history.

In a document issued by the Foreign Ministry, the government said that the great powers should avoid actions which can affect world peace and security and should also avoid making our region the cause or motive for possible confrontations.

The Dominican Government feels that all countries of the region, whether large or small and regardless of their system of government, should avoid participation in actions which could disturb our security and tranquillity and should instead coexist in the hemispheric community with strict adherence to the principles of self-determination, nonintervention, pluralism, mutual respect and international cooperation.

The Dominican Republic considers of special significance the statement that the United States is not considering the establishment of an inter-American peace force as has been rumored.

On the other hand, the Dominican Government received with pleasure and shares [as received] the U.S. Government's intention of increasing economic assistance to the Caribbean to help our countries meet the social and economic needs that have not been satisfied and which are the primary cause of suffering and unrest.

GUZMAN BACKS CLAIM FILED AGAINST GULF-WESTERN

PA141521 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0254 GMT 14 Oct 79 PA

[By Jose Romero]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 13 Oct (EFE)--President Antonio Guzman today backed the comptroller general's demand that Gulf and Western pay $38.7 million in dividends it owes the Dominican Government from a sugar transaction.

Guzman said that he fully supports Comptroller General Jose Rafael Abinader, who recently traveled to Washington to meet with officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The chief executive said he informed Gulf and Western President Charles Bludhonr of this during a meeting they held recently at the National Palace.

Some sectors believed Abinader's contention that he had obtained irrefutable evidence in Washington and through previous investigations here to support his claim did not enjoy the president's support. However, Guzman told reporters "the comptroller ought to know whether or not the claim is relevant" because the case is in his hands. The comptroller estimates Gulf and Western owes nearly $60 million. This sum includes interest at the rate of 1 percent per annum since 1975.

Abinader has aid the government does not recognize the expenses Gulf and Western charged against a $19 million fund it proposed but which was rejected by former President Joaquin Balaguer. According to the transnational company, these investments--which amounted to $10 million and were reflected as donations to the country--covered tourist and sports projects designed to benefit the Dominican Republic. The investments allegedly include financing the "Miss Universe Contest of 1977," opening a tourist information office in New York and building a sports stadium in the City of La Romana.

The U.S. conglomerate has its headquarters and largest investments in La Romana. These include a sugar mill, hotels and tourist villas. The company has other interests in the country, such as a cement factory, financial companies and other businesses.

The debt was listed in the company's books in New York as amounting to $38.7 million but was unilaterally reduced by the company to $19 million, according to a Securities and Exchange Commission report.

The local Gulf and Western office has said it is studying the comptroller's position prior to submitting a reply. Another investigation of the same case has been concluded by the Central Bank.

Gulf and Western is also facing another claim for $400,000 filed by the superintendant of banks because it withdrew, with authorization, a deposit for that amount, repayable to the Bank of Santo Domingo which was intervened by the state. By judicial ruling, the money belongs to the Association of Sugarcane Growers of Central Romana, a sugar mill owned by Gulf and Western.

BARBADOS

CARTER'S PROMISE OF CARIBBEAN AID WELCOMED

FL122010 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Oct 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Barbados last night welcomed Jimmy Carter's promise of stepped-up American aid to the Caribbean, but lamented the fact that the U.S. President mentioned no plans for improving vital trade relations with the region.

This response by the island's Foreign Minister Henry Forde came after President Carter addressed the American nation on the troops dispute with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Mr Forde confined his remarks to the aspect of President Carter's address dealing with assistance to the Caribbean, leaving comment on the main issue until he had fully studied Mr Carter's speech.

"More than anything else, we have to attack the problem of economic and social disequilibrium and inequality in the Caribbean," Mr Forde said.

He contended that there were still too many people living below the poverty line in the region--too many without adequate housing, proper health care.

The Caribbean, Mr Forde added, needed massive external assistance too, if it was to develop infrastructure and provide acceptable living standards.

He, however, felt that the United States needed to turn its attention to the terms of trade with the Caribbean, especially of vital commodities as sugar and rum.

"Unless trade terms are improved, particularly on sugar and rum, etc, the Caribbean will forever remain mendicant and allow itself to remain the pawn in the power game," Mr Forde told reporters.

The U.S. has been expressing concern about the policy of the Soviet Union and Cuba in the hemisphere and while stating last night that a combat brigade now in Cuba posed no immediate threat to the U.S., President Carter nonetheless announced measures to strengthen security.

A special task force for the Caribbean is being established, Marines will be maintained at the U.S. base at Guantanamo in Cuba, and the U.S. programme of economic aid to the region will be expanded.

LAW PASSED OUTLAWING RECRUITMENT OF MERCENARIES

FL112135 Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 4 Oct 79 p 6 FL

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados (CANA)--Parliament Tuesday night passed without debate a bill outlawing the recruitment of mercenaries here and preventing armed incursions by Barbadians into any other country.

Foreign Minister and Attorney General Henry Forde introduced the bill--nearly a year after foreign-based Barbadian gunrunner Sydney Burnett-Alleyne was reported to have been planning a seaborne military assault on Barbados, to overthrow the government.

Forde said he was unable, due to the official secrets act, to disclose to the house certain related information on the incident said to have been planned in London for last December, but which was "blown" in the British press.

The minister, however, said the Burnett-Alleyne treat was "no light one" and had to be taken seriously. Barbados he felt needed to have the machinery "to deal with this sort of adventure by any means possible."

Government, the minister said, would shortly be taking before Parliament new legislation dealing with treason.

At the regional level, Barbados would present the next Caribbean Community (CARICOM) foreign ministers' meeting with a draft convention on the question of preventing armed incursions by nationals of any one CARICOM state into another.

The idea of such a convention was dealt with briefly at the last meeting of CARICOM foreign ministers in Barbados in July.

Forde said Barbados has also been seeking at the international level to get cosponsors for a United Nations resolution on the issue. CARICOM, Commonwealth and other countries, including Sweden had already been approached.

The bill passed Tuesday night applies to Barbadians at home or overseas.

It makes it illegal for "individuals owning any measure of allegiance to Barbados to engage in armed incursions against the government of another country" and "prohibits the recruiting of mercenaries within or from Barbados."

Anyone found guilty of contravening the act is liable on conviction to a fine of 25,000 dollars (BDS--12,500 dollars U.S.), five years in jail or both.

JAMAICA

CASTRO SPEECH AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY NOTED

FL121952 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 12 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro today lashed out at the wasteful economies of a few powers which he said plundered the resources of developing countries.

In his first address to the United Nations General Assembly in 19 years, Dr Castro defended the right of states to choose their own political systems [words indistinct] he said. Dr Castro, who addressed the world body as chairman of the nonalined movement, said the nonalined countries knew who were their enemies, adding that they understood the threats and how to combat them. There was no immediate reference to the [words indistinct] over Soviet troops in Cuba and Dr Castro indicated at the outset he did not intend to deal at length with U.S.-Cuba relations.

The Cuban leader received the first round of applause for his speech when he dealt at some length with the Middle East question saying that the Palestinians were living symbols of one of the most terrible crimes of the era. Yesterday, President Castro received several visitors at the Cuban mission, including the President of the General Assembly Salim Ahmad Salim.

PRIME MINISTER MANLEY ADDRESSES PNP RALLY

FL121357 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Oct 79 FL

[Excerpts] A massive crowd of PNP [People's National Party] supporters and members of the Progressive Movement last night blocked [words indistinct] and the adjoining streets in downtown Kingston for a mass rally to hear reports on the economy and talks between the party and the GLEANER company board. Despite a short period when power in the area was cut off the crowd remained firmly in a vibrant mood singing party and patriotic songs. The main speech was delivered by Prime Minister Manley in his capacity as party leader.

With regard to high prices Mr Manley brought figures to show that Jamaica had higher wages when compared with Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados and that prices of basic foodstuffs were at about the same level. Speaking about opposition charges that he spends too much time away from the island, the prime minister declared that it would be impossible for Jamaica to remain in an entity unto itself when it depended on other countries for basic items such as oil, and to sell Jamaican products.

Mr Manley also gave details of his upcoming trip to Belgrade in Yugoslavia at which the heads of government of nine bauxite producing countries will take part in talks on how to strengthen prices for the ore. Apart from Jamaica and Yugoslavia--Surinam, Guinea, Guyana, the Dominican Republic, Sierra Leone, Australia and Indonesia will also take part. The trip will take place between the third and fifth of next month.

In addition Mr Manley disclosed that he had been invited to have talks with Mexican leader Jose Lopez Portillo to discuss energy, oil and possible investments between the two countries. He noted that invitations to both meetings had come just after his controversial speech at the nonalined summit in Havana, Cuba last month.

The report on the GLEANER meeting was delivered by Youth Minister Hugh Small. Mr Small said that despite going to the GLEANER management for answers on a number of issues none were described, before the meeting was adjourned by the newspapers' representative. And he said that as the meeting went on it became clearer and clearer that the GLEANER was what he termed a political front organization for imperialism in Jamaica. But, declared Mr Small, the PNP was fully committed to demanding that the GLEANER management abide by the code of ethics as laid down by the Press Association of Jamaica and would continue the campaign until the paper stops telling lies.

PERU

VILLANUEVA WINS APRIST PARTY PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

PA140348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 13 Oct (AFP)--Armando Villanueva del Campo has won the presidential nomination for the Aprist Party of Peru [PAP] by an overwhelming majority, it was reported here today. The nomination was made during a special PAP convention attended by 1,106 delegates.

After 70 percent of the votes had been counted, Villanueva had 480 votes against 265 for his contender, Andres Townsend Escurra. At that moment, wild cheering broke out in the PAP convention hall. It came from Villanueva's sympathizers, who were loudly proclaiming their candidate's victory.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN COPPER INVESTORS--Lima, 12 Sep (AFP)--Representatives from the Japanese Marubeni Company and the Austrian-German Klockner Industrie Company met with Energy and Mines Minister Brig Gen Rene Balarezo to inform him of the companies' decision to invest $135 million in the second stage of the Cerro Verde copper mine, located 1,000 km south of Lima. This mine is expected to produce 50,000 tons of refined copper per year. The first stage is already producing 30,000 tons per year. This investment will be financed by the Japan Export-Import Bank. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA]

URUGUAY

FOREIGN MINISTER TERMS RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'VERY GOOD'

PY121943 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1627 GMT 11 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Oct (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez stated here today that relations between the United States and Uruguay are "very good" at the moment and that they are heading toward a mutual understanding which will yield profitable results.

The foreign minister, who returned from Washington yesterday after attending the UN General Assembly, told the press that "the United States now has a better understanding of Uruguayan problems."

Folle Martinez added that during his stay in Washington he held meetings at the State Department and noted that "the situation has greatly improved." He explained that the members of the U.S. Government "are viewing with great understanding" the Uruguayan political process and the timetable which has well established objectives.

The relations between the United States and Uruguay reached a crucial point last year as a result of the pressures imposed by the U.S. Government regarding human rights violations in Uruguay. Uruguay had denied the accusations but the situation had remained tense and contacts between the two countries had become cool.

Reliable sources close to the Foreign Ministry stated that the improvement in Washington noted by Folle Martinez will have clearer indications when the U.S. ambassador to Uruguay, Lyle F. Lane, who arrived here last week, officially begins his duties here. The new ambassador will replace Lawrence Pezullo who a few months ago left the country to assume the U.S. Embassy post in Nicaragua.